THIRTIETH BIENNIAL REPORT

of the

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

STATE OF FLORIDA

From July 1, 1946, to June 30, 1948

NATHAN MAYO

Commissioner of Agriculture

Tallahassee, Florida

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

STATE OF FLORIDA

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

TALLAHASSEE

To His Excellency,
Honorable Millard Caldwell,
Governor of Florida.

SIR:

I herewith submit to you the Thirtieth Biennial Report of the Department of Agriculture for the Fiscal Period—July 1, 1946 to June 30, 1948.

NATHAN MAYO,
Commissioner of Agriculture

Separate periodical bulletins and reports, in addition to the references in this biennial report, are published by, and copies may be procured by application to these divisions:

Bureau of Immigration, P. O. Box 1230, Tallahassee, Florida.

Prison Division, The Capitol, Tallahassee, Florida.

Inspection Bureau, P. O. Box 1230 Tallahassee, Florida.

Chemical Division, P. O. Box 1230, Tallahassee, Florida.

Oil Laboratory, P. O. Box 1230, Tallahassee, Florida.

Agricultural Marketing Board, 305 Exchange Bldg., Jacksonville, Florida.

State Marketing Bureau, 505 W. Adams St., Jacksonville.

Citrus & Vegetable Inspection Division, Box 1072, Winter Haven.

Dairy Division, P. O. Box 163, Gainesville, Florida.

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COMMISSIONERS OF AGRICULTURE OF FLORIDA

As Registrar of Lands:

John Beard, January 12, 1847, to May 29, 1849.
David S. Walker, November 23, 1850.
Hugh A. Corley, December 31, 1859 to December 31, 1866.

As Commissioner of Immigration:

Oscar E. Austin, August, 1868.
J. S. Adams, January 14, 1869, to January 16, 1873.
Dennis Aegan, March 4, 1873, to December 31, 1876.
Hugh A. Corley, January 3, 1877, to March 16, 1882.
P. W. White, March 16, 1882, to February 12, 1885.

As Commissioner of Lands and Immigration:

C. L. Mitchell, March 12, 1885.

As Commissioner of Agriculture:

L. B. Wombell, December, 1888.
B. E. McLin, January 1, 1901, to January 31, 1912.
J. C. Luning, February 5, 1912, to February 12, 1912.
W. A. McRae, March 1, 1912, to October 31, 1923.
Nathan Mayo, November 1, 1923.

DUTIES OF THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE and Functions of the DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The Constitution of the State of Florida sets forth the duties of the Commissioner of Agriculture as:

(a) "Such duties in relation to agriculture as may be prescribed by law."

(b) "Shall have supervision of all matters pertaining to public lands."

(c) "Shall keep the Bureau of Immigration."

(d) "Shall have supervision of the State Prison."

(e) "Shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law."

The Commissioner of Agriculture is a member of the following Boards and Commissions:

Board of Commissioners of State Institutions
State Textbook Purchasing Board
Pardon Board
Budget Commission
State Agricultural Marketing Board
State Board of Conservation
Department of Public Safety
Trustees of Internal Improvement Fund
Board of Drainage Commissioners
Okeechobee Flood Control District
State Housing Board
Milk Commission
State Advertising Commission

In addition to the specific responsibilities as mentioned in the Constitution and as hereinabove listed there have been many other duties placed upon the Commissioner of Agriculture as a result of statutes enacted by the Legislature, which has been called

upon from time to time to increase the scope of the service rendered to the citizenry.

It might be well, at this point, to mention some of the laws that have been passed, the administration of which has become the responsibility of the Commissioner of Agriculture.

Known as:	Florida Statutes 1941
Commercial Fertilizer Law	Chapter 576
Commercial Feed Law	Chapter 580
Law Prohibiting Sale Immature Fruit	Section 597.02
Pure Food & Drug Law	Chapter 500
State Marketing Bureau	Chapter 603
Gasoline Inspection Law	Chapter 525
The Advertising Law	Sec. 19.25/28
The Arsenical Spray Law	Chapter 600
Standardization Fruit & Veg. Law	Section 603.11
Agricultural Marketing Board	Chapter 603
Egg and Poultry Law	Chapter 583
Insecticide Law	Chapter 577
The Frozen Fruit Law	Section 595.18
Agricultural Bond & License Law	Sec. 604.15/30
Calibration Law	Section 525.07
Seed Law	Chapter 578
Weights & Measures Law	Chapter 531
Marks and Brands Law	Chapter 534
Milk & Cream Law	Chapter 502
Frozen Desserts	Chapter 503
Sale of Liquid Fuels	Chapter 526
Citrus Laws	Acts 1945
Supervision County Convicts	Chapter 951

Consequently, in order to more efficiently handle and expedite its varied program of work, we find the Department of Agriculture constituted and organized on the following basis:

1. The Land Division has charge of State lands, and the disposition made of it, and keeps the records and accounts pertaining thereto.

2. The Field Note Division is custodian of the old original land records as far back as the early part of the eighteenth century.

3. The Bureau of Immigration handles the agricultural correspondence and, to promote immigration, prepares and distributes bulletins and pamphlets to advertise the resources, scenic attractions and recreational facilities of Florida.

4. The Prison Division keeps records pertaining to the prison population, and supervises the care, maintenance and work of the prisoners.

5. The Inspection Bureau has the responsibility of the enforcement of many of the regulatory laws under supervision of the Commissioner of Agriculture, which touch the lives of all of our citizens and our millions of visitors.

6. The Poultry & Egg Division enforces the laws providing for the inspection, grading, labeling and advertising of eggs and dressed fowl offered for sale in Florida.

7. The Chemical Division analyzes and tests the samples taken by the Inspectors in all other divisions of the department.

8. The Oil Laboratory analyzes and tests the samples in the enforcement of the Gasoline and Kerosene Inspection laws.

9. The Weights and Measures Division handles the testing for accuracy of measurement of all commercial weighing and measur-

ing devices, and the marked weight of packaged goods.

10. The Auditor's Office handles all finances of the Department.

11. The Agricultural Marketing Board with offices in Jacksonville administers the State Farmers Markets that have been built to promote the localization of vegetable and livestock marketing facilities.

12. The State Marketing Bureau, with offices in Jacksonville gathers, assembles, compiles and disseminates a tremendous volume of information relating to marketing, price quotations, market trends, and crop production and movements to market.

13. The Citrus and Vegetable Inspection Division, has offices at Winter Haven. The seasonal work of this division, at its peak, employs more personnel than the other divisions of the department of agriculture.

14. The divisions handling the inspection work in connection with dairying, milk and cream, frozen desserts, and marks and brands of cattle are handled from offices in the Seagle Building, Gainesville.

LAND DIVISION

SINCLAIR WELLS, *Administrative Assistant*

Land Titles in Florida are predicated upon (1) Spanish grants to individuals before the transfer of the territory of Florida to the United States—such grants are recognized in all parts of the United States; (2) grants or patents from the United States to the territory of Florida, or to the State of Florida, or to private ownership of lands ceded to the United States by the treaty of Cession from Spain; (3) Grants or conveyances from the State of the lands granted, patented or approved to the State by the United States under various acts of Congress.

Titles to over twenty-two million acres, being more than two-thirds of all the lands in Florida, have vested in the State of Florida, and are covered by the land records of this office, which show the original title. The acreage now owned by the State has greatly decreased, but the inquiries about lands which the State has disposed of, as well as about lands now owned by the State, are increasing.

LAND DIVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Receipts for the Biennium Ending June 30, 1948

Sources	Total	FUNDS AND ACCOUNTS Trustees of I.I. Fund	Principal of State School	General Inspection	Funds in Escrow
Collections:					
On Mortgages	$ 18,345.69	$ 14,013.03	$ 4,332.66		
On Land Contracts	474,211.35	361,411.45	112,799.90		
Land Sales, Cash	160,208.39	122,364.79	37,843.60		
Lease Sales, Cash	427,776.78	330,621.47	97,155.31		
Interest on Land Contracts in Default	9,342.61	7,134.41	2,208.20		
Sale of Certificates	294.50			$ 294.50	
Refund of Taxes	45,993.59	45,993.59			
Purchase Options	10,119.60				$ 10,119.60
Total	$1.146,292.51	$ 881,538.74	$ 254,339.67	$ 294.50	$ 10,119.60

STATEMENT SHOWING STATE LANDS

On Hand July 1, 1948

(Estimated)

COUNTY	SWAMP	PROPER	SCHOOL
Alachua	322.72		
Baker	95.40		68.50
Bay	415.44	320.12	6.84
Bradford	325.85		40.06
Brevard	301.59		1,426.76
Broward in D. Dist.	222,282.50		8,960.00
Calhoun	40.03		
Charlotte	628.38		957.50
Citrus	9,709.95		1,021.86
Clay	58.50		400.70
Collier in D. Dist.	1,120.00		7,680.00
Collier out D. Dist.	3,396.53		14,015.90
Columbia	1,332.37		18.20
Dade in D. Dist.	146,804.30		25,600.70
Dade out D. Dist.	19.52		1,783.73
De Soto	1,421.67		
Dixie		59.94	1,151.10
Duval	1,254.25		883.75
Escambia	596.46		
Flagler	40.16	36.86	368.35
Gilchrist	273.14		
Glades in D. Dist.	1,929.61		640.00
Glades out D. Dist.	42.05		
Gulf	31.40		
Hardee	40.00		
Hendry in D. Dist	14,115.88		6,449.33
Hendry out D. Dist.	3,686.10		640.00
Hernando	46.66		
Highlands in D. Dist.	1,081.65		
Highlands out D. Dist.	3,611.83		2,912.05
Holmes	82.50		410.63
Indian River	72.75		9.50
Jefferson	9,029.06	40.08	321.40
Lafayette			297.84
Lake	986.54		682.43
Lee	2,747.86		1,036.08
Leon	4,170.00		
Levy	4,254.81		1,276.91
Madison	39.95		237.61
Manatee	881.80		5.02

(Continued on Page 12)

STATEMENT SHOWING STATE LANDS
on Hand July 1, 1948
(Estimated)

(Continued from Page 11)

COUNTY	SWAMP	PROPER	SCHOOL
Marion	80.08		679.91
Martin in D. Dist.	2,212.55		2,207.75
Martin out D. Dist.			2,482.89
Monroe	23,410.06		6,385.27
Nassau	414.80	80.25	1,559.04
Okaloosa	80.03		160.00
Okeechobee in D. Dist.	207.22		
Okeechobee out D. Dist.	10.38		
Orange	612.15	40.14	602.15
Osceola	559.73		481.03
Palm Beach in D. Dist.	136,881.58		19,219.46
Palm Beach out D. Dist.			1,288.53
Pasco	80.26		445.29
Pinellas	233.98		
Polk	1,276.05		236.34
Putnam	177.09		
St. Johns	4,614.95		179.77
St. Lucie in D. Dist.			638.72
St. Lucie out D. Dist.	347.16		759.81
Santa Rosa	149.51		
Sarasota	79.60		.70
Seminole	2,345.00		40.39
Sumter			80.18
Suwannee		258.69	
Taylor	79.25		159.80
Union	872.90	229.00	
Volusia	13,422.70	438.53	1,995.81
Walton	233.01	40.40	795.47
Washington	280.35		314.59
TOTALS	625,949.60	1,544.01	120,015.65

FIELD NOTE DIVISION

MISS BESSIE DAMON, *Chief Clerk*

Chapter 5611 Laws of Florida Acts 1907 Legislature (Sec. 19.20 Florida Statutes 1941) provides that: "Upon the discontinuance by the federal authorities of the office of surveyor-general for the State of Florida, the commissioner of agriculture of the State of Florida may receive all of the field notes, surveys, maps, plats, papers and records (heretofore kept in the office of said surveyor-general, and the commissioner of agriculture shall carefully and safely keep and preserve all of said field notes, surveys, maps, plats, papers and records) as part of the public records of his office. . . ."

The Field Note Division is responsible for the preservation and handling of these records, including the old Spanish Claims, some of which date back to the early part of the eighteenth century, are divided into bundles of "Confirmed" and "unconfirmed" claims. These claims number several hundred, as anyone can see by a glance at any of the township plats, or the map of the State, bordering on the east coast of Florida and up and down the St. Johns River or over near and around Pensacola in the western part of the State. When Florida was purchased by the United States from Spain and the flag of our nation was raised over St. Augustine and Pensacola, July 10 and July 21, respectively, in the year 1821, the U. S. Government then had to recognize these confirmed claims. Many of the unconfirmed claims have since been investigated by the Boards of Commissioners appointed by Congress for that purpose, found valid and confirmed by different Acts of Congress.

The Field Note Division is called upon from time to time by State and Federal Officials for information and for specially prepared certified copies of Field Notes and Plats for which there is no charge. It takes a great deal of time and labor to properly prepare this work. All parties other than State or Federal Agencies desiring similar services are charged nominal fees. The following amounts have been received in fees for such services:

July 1, 1946, to June 30, 1947	$2,024.24	
July 1, 1947, to June 30, 1948	1,470.00	$3,494.24

THE BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION

T. J. Brooks, *Assistant Commissioner*

The Bureau of Immigration in the Department of Agriculture was provided for in the State Constitution adopted in 1885, and has been functioning since 1925. The first appropriation was for $50,000. annually, and was later increased to $75,000, and so remained till 1947.

Heretofore the advertising of Florida by this bureau was done principally in Farm Journals, Magazines of general circulation, and through unique, outstanding exhibits at several of the larger fairs and expositions in northern cities.

At present we are publishing information on the resources, scenic attractions and recreational facilities of the State, and sending it in colorful publications to inquirers throughout the world. Bulletins on 140 different subjects are prepared and published and furnished on request to those who ask for information on the subjects treated in the respective bulletins. More requests have been received for our bulletins and advertising publications than our finances could supply. The school teachers of the state have made heavy calls for these bulletins which they use as references for various classes and grades in the schools.

Chambers of Commerce, Travel Clubs and other offices of information throughout the United States and Canada would use more of our tourist books than we are able to print, for lack of funds. Pursuant to inquiries during this biennium, more than half a million copies of these publications have been distributed as follows: Learn more About Florida 320,000; Scenic Florida 50,000; Sports, Recreation and Points of Interest in Florida 220,000; Florida Fruits and Vegetables in the Family Menu 20,000; Seafood

Cookery 20,000; Beef Cattle in Florida 20,000; hogs in Florida 20,000; History of Great Seal of the State of Florida, Flag, Capitol, Bird, Song, Flower and List of Governors 40,000; Flowers for Florida Homes 20,000; Landscape Plants in Florida 20,000; The Citrus Industry in Florida 20,000.

The fairs held in various parts of the state attract visitors by the multiplied thousands and this bureau has contributed to the exhibits that help to bring our resources to the attention of the visitors. Our correspondence has increased through all these years since 1925. Foreign correspondence has especially increased since World War II. During the past two years we have received inquiries from fifty of the seventy different nations and dependencies throughout the world.

The appropriation for this bureau is used not only for all the above mentioned purposes but also for encouraging the development of resources that attract immigrants from other states and foreign countries. New crops have been introduced by first testing them out at State farms—for instance, ramie, which bids fair to be a leading South Florida crop. Research work has been done in new uses for minerals, one of which is utilizing clays from phosphate mines for building materials. Assistance has been given in securing big national conventions to be held in Florida.

The tourist trade is one of the chief assets of this state, and the advertising done by this bureau has emphasized this from the beginning. The influx of tourists has increased along with the increase in population, and there has been a corresponding increase in agriculture, industry, building, commerce and finance.

INSPECTION BUREAU

PHIL S. TAYLOR, *Supervising Inspector*
NAT MAYO, *Chief Field Inspector*

The Inspection Bureau, a subdivision of the State Department of Agriculture, with headquarters in the Mayo Building, Tallahassee, Florida, has the responsibility of enforcing the regulatory laws as follows:

Commercial Feed Law
Commercial Fertilizer Law
Gasoline Inspection Law
Insecticides and Fungicides Law
Seed Law
Seed Certification Law

The following six laws are enforced in part by the Inspection Bureau:

Egg Law
Food, Drugs and Cosmetics Law
Frozen Desserts Law
Milk and Milk Products Law
Poultry Law
Weights and Measures Law

Of the above named laws, the Inspection Bureau handles registrations required under the Feed, Fertilizer, Gasoline, Insecticides and Fungicides, Seed, and Seed Certification Laws. The Bureau is likewise responsible for the inspection of all applications for registration or changes of registration; for examination of all tags required under the statutes; for inspection and sampling of products required to be examined in the State Chemist's laboratories; for the issuance of Stop Sales and the making of seizures; and for such other legal actions as may be necessary in the enforcement of these laws.

The amount of work involved in keeping the records, enforcing the rules and regulations, and directing the field operations is indeed large and responsible. Those who are interested may find

much information in the statistical reports about our various operations which follow this statement.

We believe students of state government who make fair appraisals of the value of regulatory laws will be favorably impressed upon examination of the records of performance set forth in the various statements which cover the two-year period ending June 30, 1948.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTION WORK IN ENFORCEMENT OF FLORIDA COMMERCIAL FEED LAW

	July 1, 1946 to June 30, 1947	July 1, 1947 to June 30, 1948
COMMERCIAL FEED		
Inspections of Wholesale Stocks	1,337	1,238
Inspections of Rental Stocks	37,922	30,664
Calls on Consumers	2,514	2,975
Samples of Stock Feed Drawn	1,134	756
Tons of Stock Feed Represented by Samples Drawn	6,891.57	4,071.56
Tons of Stock Feed Stop-Saled Account of Deficiency	117.05	15.08
Tons of Stock Feed Stop-Saled Account of Improper Tagging	695.24	235.33
Samples of Dog Food Drawn	352	4
Cans of Dog Food Represented by Samples Drawn	125,204	12,722
Pounds of Dog Food Represented by Samples Drawn	1,392	.....
Cans of Dog Food Stop-Saled Account of Deficiency	25,028	816
Cans of Dog Food Stop-Saled Account of Improper Tagging	5,578	42,101
Pounds of Dog Food Stop-Saled Account of Improper Tagging	6,710	16,105

FEED DEALERS, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS REGISTERED WITH FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

415 Registrants.....Calendar Year 1946
450 Registrants.....Calendar Year 1947

BRANDS OF MIXED FEEDS AND FEED MATERIALS REGISTERED WITH FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

2900 Brands registered.....Calendar Year 1946
3944 Brands registered.....Calendar Year 1947

SUMMARY OF INSPECTION WORK IN ENFORCEMENT OF FLORIDA COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER LAW

	July 1, 1946 to June 30, 1947	July 1, 1947 to June 30, 1948
FERTILIZER		
Inspections of Wholesale Stocks	573	634
Inspections of Retail Stocks	5,502	5,257
Calls on Consumers	4,993	5,377
Samples Drawn	3,686	3,461
Tons Represented by Samples Drawn	82,281.42	70,790.97
Tons Stop-Saled Account of Deficiency	144.68	120.00
Tons Stop-Saled Account Improper Tagging	174.18	12.19

FERTILIZER DEALERS, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS REGISTERED WITH FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

168 Registrants.....Year 1946-1947
162 Registrants.....Year 1947-1948

BRANDS OF MIXED FERTILIZER AND FERTILIZER MATERIALS REGISTERED WITH FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

5840 Brands registered.....Year 1946-1947
6864 Brands registered.....Year 1947-1948

CONSUMPTION OF FERTILIZER MATERIALS

July 1, 1946 to June 30, 1947

	Number of tons
Nitrate of Soda	11642.3
Sulphate of Amonia	466.5
Cal-Nitro	2184.3
Ammonium Nitrate	1454.3
Cyanamid	3262.8
Uramon	189.0
Castor Pomace	619.0
Tobacco Stems	3723.4
Sewage Sludge	955.4
Sheep Manure	2045.7
Goat Manure	947.9
Tankages	7.1
Bone Meal	78.9
Superphosphate	16262.0
Triple Superphosphate	678.3
Raw Phosphates	6357.6
Basic Slag	6984.6
Nitrate of Potash	59.6
Murate of Potash	4620.8
Sulphate of Potash	65.8
Sulphate of Potash Magnesia	310.9
Manure Salts Kainit	115.7
Hardwood Ashes	4368.4
Limestone	111735.7
Land Plaster	1066.7
Secondary Plant Foods	1325.6
Secondary Plant Food Mixtures	376.5
Cotton Seed Meal	55.1
Soy Bean Meal	270.0
Shrimp Meal	1.0
Tung Nut Meal and Pomace	93.0
Animal Manures	45.6
Ammoniated Superphosphate	55.0
Compost	428.7
Total	182853.2

CONSUMPTION OF FERTILIZER MATERIALS

July 1, 1947 to June 30, 1948

	Number of tons
Nitrate of Soda	15559.7
Sulphate of Amonia	550.8
Cal Nitro	973.4
Ammonium Nitrate	875.2
Cyanamid	2457.2
Uramon	323.7
Castor Pomace	2026.2
Tobacco Stems	1128.6
Sewage Sludge	2399.4
Sheep Manure	1383.9
Goat Manure	189.7
Tankages	84.9
Bone Meal	221.1
Superphosphate	19037.7
Triple Superphosphate	125.6
Raw Phosphates	2881.0
Basic Slag	5958.1
Nitrate of Potash	10.2
Muriate of Potash 50%—60%	3885.9
Sulphate of Potash	165.8
Sulphate of Potash Magnesia	357.1
Manure Salts—Kainit	206.2
Hardwood Ashes	4041.3
Limestones	89650.8
Land Plaster	1088.0
Secondary Plant Foods	839.4
Secondary Plant Food Mixtures	58.8
Cottonseed Meal	14.3
Hydrated Lime	173.9
Soy Bean Meal	.5
Tung Nut Pomace	204.8
Ammoniated Superphosphate	46.0
Compost	447.0
Animal Manure	54.0
Peanut Hulls	5.0
Potassium Carbonate	5.2
Dried Blood	10.6
Cocoa Meal	.5
Fuller's Earth	.1
Total	157441.6

CONSUMPTION OF MIXED FERTILIZERS

July 1, 1946 to June 30, 1947

0-0-14	40.0	2-6-8	.6
0-0-16	6.0	2-6-10	98.5
0-0-17	219.9	2-6-12	8.5
0-0-26	308.7	2-6-16	.3
0-0-37	33.6	2-8-4	48.0
0-0-38	199.1	2-8-5	254.6
0-0-40	463.5	2-8-6	3158.5
0-3-12	104.6	2-8-8	401.5
0-5-14	25.0	2-8-10	1675.9
0-5-16	4.2	2-8-12	208.0
0-6-10	349.3	2-8-16	125.9
0-6-12	397.8	2-8-18	30.1
0-7-12	6.1	2-8-24	8.0
0-8-6	33.0	2-9-3	38.0
0-8-8	12.8	2-10-4	6867.2
0-8-10	915.3	2-10-5	547.1
0-8-12	4634.9	2-10-6	5.0
0-8-16	624.3	2-10-7	29.1
0-8-24	1179.7	2-10-8	15.1
0-10-5	115.0	2-10-10	85.9
0-10-6	28.2	2-12-2	20.0
0-10-10	3390.5	2-12-6	359.9
0-10-12	76.5	2-12-8	30.0
0-10-14	170.0	2-12-16	10.0
0-10-16	10.0	2-14-14	2.0
0-11-6	11.8	2-16-6	10.0
0-11-53	13.0	3-0-4	5.0
0-12-5	44.8	3-5-5	12.0
0-12-6	4.0	3-5-6	82.0
0-12-10	217.4	3-5-8	2.0
0-12-12	127.5	3-6-5	46.6
0-12-16	2689.9	3-6-6	699.7
0-12-24	34.1	3-6-7	41.7
0-14-0	1.5	3-6-8	5024.3
0-14-5	8793.5	3-6-10	2811.5
0-14-6	11.0	3-7-8	2.0
0-14-7	72.5	3-7-10	2.0
0-14-10	1996.0	3-8-3	.3
0-14-12	13.0	3-8-4	77.0
0-14-14	160.0	3-8-5	34708.1
0-16-0	310.6	3-8-6	2478.5
0-16-4	18.1	3-8-8	24075.8
0-16-5	33.1	3-8-10	689.3
0-16-6	356.0	3-8-12	299.1
0-16-12	.7	3-9-5	14.0
0-16-16	5.0	3-9-6	258.3
0-17-10	60.0	3-9-9	303.5
1-1-2	80.0	3-10-5	133.2
1-13-12	143.7	3-10-6	10.0
1-14-0	1.0	3-10-7	187.3
2-3-12	1.2	3-10-8	139.1
2-4-8	9.0	3-10-10	55.3
2-5-14	8.0	3-12-6	40.0

CONSUMPTION OF MIXED FERTILIZERS

July 1, 1946 to June 30, 1947

(Continued)

3-12-10	70.0	4-12-5	43.3
3-12-12	509.7	4-12-6	1838.0
3-13-0	9	4-12-10	4.0
3-15-3	3.0	2-12-16	40.0
3-16-0	6 0	4-13-12	16.5
3-16-9	926.4	4-14-10	45.0
4-0-8	15.0	4-16-0	7.2
4-0-12	3.8	4-16-10	40.0
4-4-6	2292.3	5-0-10	3.0
4-4-8	3633.0	5-4-5	30.0
4-5-5	1456.6	5-5-4	120.8
4-5-6	213.0	5-5-5	2585.4
4-5-7	4640.3	5-5-6	239.0
4-5-8	30.0	5-5-7	100.0
4-6-4	5.5	5-5-8	8994 5
4-6-5	403.5	5-5-10	30.0
4-6-6	29332 5	5-6-5	5960.0
4-6-7	17.5	5-6-6	2383.7
4-6-8	85072.5	5-6-7	42.0
4-6-10	483 3	5-6-8	5824.2
4-7-3	369.7	5-6-10	7689.7
4-7-4	20.8	5-7-2	23.0
4-7-5	142695.1	5-7-4	4.0
4-7-6	49.3	5-7-5	28654.7
4-7-7	44.5	5-7-6	31.0
4-7-8	30.0	5-7-7	5.0
4-8-2	3.0	5-8-2	.6
4-8-3	1550.9	5-8-3	306.7
4-8-4	10528.8	5-8-4	132 4
4-8-5	9294.8	5-8-5	402.7
4-8-6	137848.4	5-8-6	2021.5
4-8-7	15.0	5-8-8	2320.5
4-8-8	41533.7	5-9-2	41.3
4-8-9	272.4	5-9-3	134.8
4-8-10	818.5	5-10-1	25.8
4-8-12	115.1	5-10-4	80.2
4-8-16	89.1	5-10-5	1412.1
4-9-3	24109.6	5-10-6	400.0
4-9-4	71.9	5-10-10	105.0
4-9-5	3.5	5-11-5	10.0
4-9-6	30.0	5-11-6	197.5
4-9-8	4.0	5-12-8	30 0
4-10-0	1.0	5-16-1	20.0
4-10-3	7.9	6-0-8	60.0
4-10-4	1032.2	6-0-12	6.0
4-10-5	266.8	6-2-6	8.4
4-10-6	520.2	6-4-4	60.0
4-10-7	10283.9	6-4-5	18.1
4-10-8	9.0	6-4-6	565.4
4-12-0	32.0	6-4-8	9898.5
4-12-2	3.5	6-4-9	92.0
4-12-4	4296.0	6-5-4	5.0

CONSUMPTION OF MIXED FERTILIZERS

July 1, 1946 to June 30, 1947

(Continued)

6-5-5	4.0	8-4-12	14.9
6-5-6	2.5	8-6-2	37.9
6-5-14	683 4	8-6-8	117.3
6-6-4	802.7	8-6-10	1271 3
6-6-6	32926.6	8-6-12	797.5
6-6-8	2230.2	8-7-2	1.0
6-6-9	88.0	8-7-15	2195.5
6-6-10	244.9	8-8-0	104.2
6-6-12	852.5	8-8-4	3.8
6-6-14	11.0	8-8-6	16.0
6-8-3	4.4	8-8-7	17.4
6-8-4	772.7	8-8-8	725.3
6-8-6	1413.3	8-8-12	108.0
6-8-8	198.7	8-8-16	102.3
6-8-10	2560.8	8-9-4	1
6-8-12	3.0	8-10-8	2.0
6-9-12	124 9	8-10-10	90.0
6-10-3	20.4	9-0-0	65.0
6-10-4	18.3	9-0-16	9.5
6-10-8	68.5	9-9-9	221.3
6-10-10	41.0	10-0-4	308.7
6-12-3	12.0	10-0-5	13.4
6-12-6	8.0	10-0-6	34.7
6-12-8	17.0	10-0-8	275.4
6-12-12	245.9	10-0-10	3830.6
6-13-6	5.0	10-0-13	27.0
6-14-0	104.6	10-3-3	6.5
6-16-0	32.5	10-3-10	11.3
6-18-0	4.0	10-3-12	5.0
7-4-6	220.0	10-6-5	5.0
7-5-5	479.7	10-6-6	10.0
7-5-6	220.4	10-7-5	1.5
7-5-15	300.0	10-16-0	4.0
7-7-5	4.0	11-6-6	71.7
7-7-7	50.1	12-0-2	263.1
7-7-10	60.0	12-0-4	1499.5
8-0-6	149 3	12-0-5	2205 3
8-0-8	18257.0	12-0-6	1878.6
8-0-10	138.7	12-0-8	362.6
8-0-11	11.2	12-0-10	8097.3
8-0-12	1403.5	12-0-12	2602.5
8-0-16	22.8	12-0-14	4.0
8-0-20	5.0	12-0-15	3
8-1-5	15.0	12-0-16	338.3
8-2-6	42.1	12-0-23	57.7
8-2-12	61.0	12-2-2	173.0
8-3-6	235.9	12-4-10	1.0
8-3-8	662.4	12-6-4	4.0
8-4-4	187.1	12-6-10	30.3
8-4-6	69.4	13-0-10	13.0
8-4-8	160.1	13-8-5	10.0
8-4-10	354.2	14-0-0	530.8

CONSUMPTION OF MIXED FERTILIZERS

July 1, 1946 to June 30, 1947

(Continued)

14-0-5	655.1	15-0-15	5.2
14-0-8	6.0	16-0-0	295.3
14-5-2	33 0	16-0-5	6.0
15-0-0	564.2	17-0-5	73.0
15-0-5	732.1	18-0-0	1.8
15-0-7	11.0	20-0-3	3.0
15-0-8	113.0	Miscellaneous	235.6
15-0-9	7.2		
15-0-12	12.0		
15-0-14	6 8	Total	811,640.6

CONSUMPTION OF MIXED FERTILIZERS

July 1, 1947 to June 30, 1948

0-0-15	23.4	0-12-12	89.3
0-0-16	158.0	0-12-16	1679.4
0-0-17	140.1	0-13-5	16.0
0-0-18	15.1	0-14-0	4.0
0-0-19	13.3	0-14-4	4.0
0-0-21	11.0	0-14-5	4775.8
0-0-22	5.1	0-14-7	1249.6
0-0-24	177.9	0-14-10	4917.0
0-0-26	313.4	0-14-12	5.0
0-0-34	6.0	0-15-6	1.0
0-0-38	114.3	0-16-0	216.7
0-0-40	445.0	0-16-4	5.0
0-0-50	7.0	0-16-6	3.5
0-0-51	7.1	0-16-8	1.3
0-0-60	57.0	0-16-10	10.8
0-3-40	25.4	0-16-12	134.0
0-5-24	170.0	0-16-18	3 0
0-6-12	33.0	0-16-24	15.0
0-6-18	207.5	0-20-20	3.0
0-6-28	82.5	0-41-5	5.0
0-6-31	216.8	1-1-2	148.2
0-7-12	10.0	1-10-12	1.0
0-7-28	9.9	2-1-1	2
0-8-8	108.2	2-6-6	10.0
0-8-10	105.5	2-6-8	65.2
0-8-12	2375.3	2-6-10	56.7
0-8-16	630.7	2-6-12	184.3
0-8-18	20.0	2-8-4	35.0
0-8-24	2988.4	2-8-5	9.0
0-8-25	5.9	2-8-6	854.3
0-10-10	2233.0	2-8-8	57.4
0-10-12	41.0	2-8-10	1053.6
0-10-16	80.0	2-8-12	12.1
0-12-6	30.0	2-8-16	131.7
0-12-8	100.0	2-8-24	1175.1
0-12-10	1376.3	2-9-3	17.0

CONSUMPTION OF MIXED FERTILIZERS
July 1, 1947 to June 30, 1948
(Continued)

2-10-4	6425.3	3-10-6	52.0
2-10-5	369.5	3-10-7	188.0
2-10-6	45.1	3-10-8	8.0
2-10-7	41.0	3-10-10	74.4
2-10-8	61.0	3-12-6	15.0
2-10-10	42.0	3-12-8	7.0
2-10-20	4.0	3-12-12	761.7
2-12-0	222.0	3-14-10	10.0
2-12-2	441.0	3-15-3	6.0
2-12-5	49.6	3-16-0	10.0
2-12-6	1106.1	3-16-9	570.0
2-12-10	110.0	3-18-9	40.0
2-14-5	23.0	3-18-19	34.0
2-14-7	65.0	3-28-4	10.0
2-14-8	7.8	4-0-12	5.7
2-14-14	4.0	4-2-2	2.0
2-16-4	2.0	4-4-6	164.6
2-22-12	101.5	4-4-8	5228.8
3-0-10	6.3	4-4-10	5.0
3-0-12	10.0	4-5-5	2009.4
3-3-8	21.0	4-5-7	2939.5
3-3-18	30.0	4-5-8	54.0
3-5-3	30.0	4-5-10	24.0
3-5-6	40.0	4-6-4	71.9
3-5-8	2.0	4-6-5	786.2
3-5-12	160.4	4-6-6	8745.9
3-6-5	91.0	4-6-7	1187.1
3-6-6	313.2	4-6-8	66419.9
3-6-7	32.1	4-6-10	1121.5
3-6-8	8584.5	4-6-12	30.6
3-6-10	2299.5	4-6-15	6.0
3-6-12	30.0	4-7-3	286.5
3-7-5	20.0	4-7-4	260.1
3-7-10	.8	4-7-5	118471.1
3-8-3	95.2	4-7-6	32.2
3-8-4	134.5	4-7-7	2.0
3-8-5	19784.0	4-7-8	574.5
3-8-6	2066.0	4-7-10	10.0
3-8-8	21922.6	4-7-16	3.0
3-8-10	4188.3	4-8-2	21.4
3-8-11	40.0	4-8-3	1942.3
3-8-12	83.1	4-8-4	9435.8
3-8-16	1064.1	4-8-5	2890.2
3-8-18	17.0	4-8-6	58665.4
3-8-24	196.5	4-8-7	5.0
3-9-5	6.0	4-8-8	47152.3
3-9-6	107.9	4-8-9	342.0
3-9-8	2.0	4-8-10	2003.8
3-9-9	1091.4	4-8-12	11.1
3-9-16	15.0	4-8-14	23.8
3-9-18	280.0	4-8-16	368.5
3-10-5	79.0	4-8-24	8.0

CONSUMPTION OF MIXED FERTILIZERS
July 1, 1947 to June 30, 1948
(Continued)

4-9-2	1.5	5-8-3	396.4
4-9-3	21766.2	5-8-4	181.4
4-9-4	44.0	5-8-5	1361.2
4-9-5	5.0	5-8-6	842.7
4-9-6	49.5	5-8-7	1.0
4-9-8	1.0	5-8-8	2645.5
4-9-10	3.0	5-8-10	9.5
4-10-4	478.5	5-8-12	141.0
4-10-5	310.8	5-9-2	1
4-10-6	160.7	5-9-3	83.4
4-10-7	16343.1	5-9-4	263.8
4-10-8	251.0	5-9-5	14.0
4-10-10	499.1	5-10-1	10.0
4-10-12	.8	5-10-2	1
4-12-2	2.0	5-10-5	2302.3
4-12-3	6.0	5-10-6	1893.0
4-12-4	3889.0	5-10-8	723.2
4-12-5	10.0	5-10-10	242.1
4-12-6	4099.4	5-10-12	5.0
4-12-8	70.0	5-10-14	2.5
4-12-10	6.6	5-11-6	430.2
4-12-16	117.2	5-12-4	5.0
4-14-10	36.8	5-12-5	10.0
4-16-10	39.4	5-12-6	8.0
5-0-12	2.6	5-12-10	9.8
5-0-32	6.0	5-13-8	49.0
5-2-18	15.0	5-23-0	66.0
5-3-0	225.3	6-0-8	13.3
5-3-8	30.0	6-0-10	20.3
5-4-5	35.0	6-0-12	226 0
5-4-8	12.0	6-0-37	30.0
5-4-10	72.0	6-1-8	5.0
5-5-5	590.0	6-2-6	15.0
5-5-6	11.4	6-3-8	412.9
5-5-7	37.9	6-4-4	64.1
5-5-8	11433.4	6-4-6	81.0
5-5-10	63.1	6-4-8	4208.8
5-6-2	1.3	6-4-9	12.0
5-6-3	66.3	6-4-10	338.5
5-6-5	4809.8	6-4-12	21.5
5-6-6	36.1	6-5-0	20.0
5-6-7	2.7	6-5-5	227.0
5-6-8	2966.5	6-5-6	196.4
5-6-10	5543.9	6-5-14	605.3
5-6-12	9.0	6-6-3	18.0
5-7-2	14.5	6-6-4	143.6
5-7-5	20162.9	6-6-6	12648.1
5-7-6	1899.0	6-6-7	343.1
5-7-7	5.0	6-6-8	5639.6
5-7-8	1191.8	6-6-10	3265.1
4-7-10	272.6	6-6-12	6259.9
5-8-2	77.8	6-7-7	2965.3

CONSUMPTION OF MIXED FERTILIZERS
July 1, 1947 to June 30, 1948
(Continued)

6-8-2	15.9	8-3-5	5.3
6-8-3	3.0	8-3-6	115.1
6-8-4	1057.3	8-3-8	228.1
6-8-5	60.0	8-4-4	18.8
6-8-6	3628.5	8-4-6	119.5
6-8-8	2998.9	8-4-8	3402.8
6-8-10	762.3	8-4-10	231.1
6-8-12	145.6	8-4-11	40.0
6-8-14	145.0	8-4-12	3151.2
6-9-3	.2	8-4-16	1276.8
6-9-5	2220.8	8-5-5	4.0
6-9-6	19.5	8-5-8	790.9
6-9-12	356.7	8-5-10	57.7
6-10-3	5.0	8-5-15	230.0
6-10-4	46.0	8-6-4	36.0
6-10-5	33.0	8-6-6	1986.4
6-10-6	54.0	8-6-8	626.4
6-10-8	707.7	8-6-10	665.7
6-10-10	474.7	8-6-12	206.9
6-10-16	5.0	8-6-14	64.3
6-10-18	184.0	8-6-17	812.7
6-12-0	220.0	8-7-5	12.0
6-12-2	64.0	8-8-0	11.4
6-12-4	59.4	8-8-4	23.5
6-12-6	56.2	8-8-6	273.2
6-12-8	10.0	8-8-8	1442.9
6-12-12	12.2	8-8-10	23.0
6-14-0	21.5	8-8-12	507.4
6-14-8	1.0	8-8-16	10.0
6-15-0	12.0	8-9-4	20.0
6-16-6	13.0	8-9-9	109.8
6-16-8	5.0	8-10-5	1.0
7-0-7	47.4	8-10-10	4.0
7-3-7	73.0	8-12-2	7.0
7-4-6	64.9	8-12-12	54.0
7-4-7	18.0	8-14-10	.3
7-4-12	28.5	8-22-3	5.0
7-4-14	776.7	9-8-2	9.8
7-5-15	123.0	9-9-0	1.4
7-6-7	320.0	10-0-0	24.2
7-7-7	126.4	10-0-5	9.5
7-7-10	1036.4	10-0-6	72.0
7-9-3	.1	10-0-8	28.4
7-9-8	14.0	10-0-10	3882.5
7-12-8	5.0	10-0-12	1901.0
7-13-13	10.0	10-0-14	3.0
8-0-0	51.9	10-0-20	35.1
8-0-6	5.0	10-1-10	30.0
8-0-8	10851.5	10-3-3	16.4
8-0-10	623.5	10-3-10	71.3
8-0-12	3616.9	10-3-12	8.0
8-0-16	805.4	10-4-4	2797.0

CONSUMPTION OF MIXED FERTILIZER

July 1, 1947 to June 30, 1948

(Continued)

10-4-10	118.9	12-3-12	63.0
10-4-12	15.6	12-4-1	91.3
10-4-14	30.0	12-4-4	14.0
10-5-8	27.0	12-4-6	7.7
10-6-4	9.0	12-4-10	51.3
10-7-5	4.0	12-8-10	3.0
10-8-16	6.5	13-7-0	31.0
10-10-0	94.1	14-0-0	5.8
10-14-20	3.5	14-0-4	68.1
10-16-15	1.5	14-0-5	49.1
11-3-3	20.1	14-0-6	950.9
11-6-6	150.0	14-0-8	29.6
11-3-13	463.9	14-0-14	15.5
12-0-2	2.0	15-0-0	19.9
12-0-4	85.3	15-0-5	64.0
12-0-5	95.6	15-0-15	5.0
12-0-6	514.3	15-6-8	40.0
12-0-8	117.7	16-0-0	85.2
12-0-10	7266.6	16-0-5	234.6
12-0-11	1.4	16-0-16	55.4
12-0-12	517.5	16-5-5	37.2
12-0-14	3.0	16-12-12	10.0
12-0-15	23.7	18-0-18	17.5
12-0-16	1930.2	20-0-0	10.0
12-0-18	116.5	20-0-20	25.0
12-0-20	30.5	21-0-10	3.0
12-2-2	34.4	25-0-0	105.0
12-2-12	36.5		
12-3-5	569.4	Total	653,453.9

CONSUMPTION OF FERTILIZER BY COUNTIES

July 1, 1947 to June 30, 1948

County	Number of tons
Alachua	13959.9
Baker	1284.6
Bay	762.6
Bradford	4784.3
Brevard	12618.8
Broward	36699.6
Calhoun	3849.1
Charlotte	640.9
Citrus	1127.7
Clay	1392.7
Collier	3519.5
Columbia	4308.5
Dade	40191.3
De Soto	10069.7
Dixie	176.1
Duval	8013.2
Escambia	3278.6
Flagler	2091.9
Franklin	51.6
Gadsden	13724.6
Gilchrist	2941.7
Glades	823.5
Gulf	300.0
Hamilton	3487.4
Hardee	14985.8
Hendry	3137.6
Hernando	2724.0
Highlands	19018.3
Hillsborough	37227.7
Holmes	4133.4
Indian River	14158.6
Jackson	22539.9
Jefferson	6802.9
Lafayette	1994.5
Lake	56590.0
Lee	10008.3
Leon	2934.0
Levy	3930.1
Liberty	.....
Madison	5719.2
Manatee	16069.5
Marion	23470.0

CONSUMPTION OF FERTILIZER BY COUNTIES, Cont'd.
July 1, 1947 to June 30, 1948

County	Number of tons
Martin	2556.2
Monroe	5.0
Nassau	1788.7
Okaloosa	2727.5
Okeechobee	6228.9
Orange	60375.3
Osceola	7745.5
Palm Beach	47548.1
Pasco	13251.3
Pinellas	15731.4
Polk	110708.3
Putnam	7233.3
Saint Johns	16902.6
Saint Lucie	25938.4
Santa Rosa	6288.0
Sarasota	7790.5
Seminole	21994.5
Sumter	6937.3
Suwannee	9761.4
Taylor	858.8
Union	2370.1
Volusia	14763.7
Wakulla	80.1
Walton	3094.9
Washington	2674.1
Total	810,895.5

CONSUMPTION OF FERTILIZER BY COUNTIES, Cont'd.
July 1, 1946 to June 30, 1947

County	Number of tons
Alachua	14981.8
Baker	1324.7
Bay	816.7
Bradford	4947.7
Brevard	15095.4
Broward	50239.6
Calhoun	4209.5
Charlotte	1116.6
Citrus	1844.3
Clay	2018.4
Collier	3529.0
Columbia	4644.7
Dade	47367.8
De Soto	10078.8
Dixie	81.8
Duval	7236.1
Escambia	2286.4
Flagler	1070.5
Franklin	12.5
Gadsden	13578.2
Gilchrist	2334.1
Glades	1465.7
Gulf	328.3
Hamilton	3597.0
Hardee	17831.1
Hendry	5200.6
Hernando	3127.4
Highlands	28394.6
Hillsborough	44235.8
Holmes	4233.8
Indian River	21266.0
Jackson	20942.1
Jefferson	6929.1
Lafayette	2356.1
Lake	76471.0
Lee	12605.5
Leon	3746.3
Levy	3990.1
Liberty	56.6
Madison	6804.7
Manatee	20211.0
Marion	22840.8

CONSUMPTION OF FERTILIZER BY COUNTIES, Cont'd.
July 1, 1946 to June 30, 1947

County	Number of tons
Martin	3618.6
Monroe	5.4
Nassau	3563.6
Okaloosa	2936.4
Okeechobee	2974.4
Orange	84450.1
Osceola	8992.2
Palm Beach	53073.3
Pasco	17601.2
Pinellas	21478.1
Polk	160000.3
Putnam	6714.5
Saint Johns	19364.5
St. Lucie	31395.0
Santa Rosa	5769.3
Sarasota	7812.1
Seminole	26364.7
Sumter	6145.3
Suwannee	11145.7
Taylor	947.9
Union	1276.9
Volusia	17901.6
Wakulla	145.1
Walton	3181.1
Washington	2188.3
Total	994,493.8

SUMMARY OF INSPECTION WORK IN ENFORCEMENT OF GASOLINE INSPECTION LAW

	July 1, 1946 to June 30, 1947	July 1, 1947 to June 30, 1948
Inspections of Gasoline Pumps	69,588	66,647
Gasoline Pumps Found Inaccurate or Otherwise out of order	5,363	4,695
Correction Notices Issued on Gasoline Pumps	3,680	3,019
Inspection of Kerosene Pumps	29,499	27,183
Kerosene Pumps Found Inaccurate or Otherwise Out of Order	1,039	732
Correction Notices Issued on Kerosene Pumps	791	565
Kerosene Samples Drawn at Food Stores	8,374	7,196
Gasoline Samples Drawn from Retailers	33,964	34,330
Gasoline Samples Drawn from Bulk Plants, Tank Cars and Terminals	3,103	2,625
Kerosene Samples Drawn from Retailers	14,221	12,584
Kerosene Samples Drawn from Bulk Plants, Tank Cars and Terminals	1,386	897
Gallons Gasoline Found Illegal and Controlled	362,853	221,616
Gallons Kerosene Found Illegal and Controlled	1,333,824	172,815

GASOLINE AND KEROSENE DEALERS, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS REGISTERED WITH FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

135 Registrants ..... As of October 11, 1948

BRANDS OF GASOLINE REGISTERED WITH FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

318 Brands Registered ..... As of October 11, 1948

BRANDS OF KEROSENE REGISTERED WITH FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

84 Brands Registered ..... As of October 11, 1948....

OFFICIAL ANALYSES ON GASOLINE, KEROSENE AND SIGNAL OIL

July 1, 1946 to June 30, 1948

	July 1, 1946 to June 30, 1947	July 1, 1947 to June 30, 1948
GASOLINE		
Distillation Range Only By Field Laboratories:	Number	Number
Field Laboratory No. 1 ("B")	5,943	6,319
Field Laboratory No. 2 ("A")	7,320	7,786
Field Laboratory No. 3 ("C")	6,821	5,993
Field Laboratory No. 4 ("F")	6,457	7,603
Field Laboratory No. 5 ("D")	7,348	6,542
Main Laboratory:		
Check Test on Analyses of Field Laboratories	168	106
Boats, Tank Cars and Terminals for Complete Analyses	3,166	2,700
Special Gasoline for Complete Analyses	31	30
KEROSENE		
Flash Point and Color by Field Laboratories:		
Field Laboratory No. 1 ("B")	4,641	4,382
Field Laboratory No. 2 ("A")	4,948	4,177
Field Laboratory No. 3 ("C")	4,772	3,974
Field Laboratory No. 4 ("F")	3,737	3,994
Field Laboratory No. 5 ("D")	4,558	3,396
Main Laboratory:		
Check Tests on Analyses of Field Laboratories	598	505
Boats, Tank Cars and Terminals for Complete Analyses ("Official")	1,392	870
Special Kerosene for Complete Analyses	26	15
MISCELLANEOUS		
Special Samples	25	44
GRAND TOTAL OF FIELDS AND MAIN LABORATORIES' ANALYSES	61,951	58,436

TABULATION OF GASOLINE ANALYSES BY DISTRIBUTORS

July 1, 1946 to June 30, 1947

Distributor	Legal	Contaminated	Stale	Other Illegals	Total
American Oil Co.	2,532	.....	.....	1	2,533
Arkansas Fuel Oil Co.	198	.....	.....	1	199
Atlantic Refining Co.	899	.....	.....	.....	899
Chalmette Refining Co.	68	.....	.....	1	69
Cities Service Oil Co.	2,806	6	.....	3	2,815
Citizens Oil Co.	169	.....	.....	.....	169
Colonial Oil Co.	148	.....	.....	.....	148
Gulf Oil Corporation	6,288	4	24	5	6,321
Imperial Florida Oil Co.	269	.....	.....	.....	269
Pure Oil Co.	3,443	3	1	2	3,449
Republic Oil Co.	92	1	.....	.....	93
Shell Oil Co.	2,320	.....	4	.....	2,324
Sherill Oil Co.	767	3	.....	.....	770
Sinclair Refining Co.	3,212	3	1	.....	3,216
Standard Oil Co.	7,287	3	10	9	7,309
Sun Oil Co.	743	.....	.....	.....	743
The Texas Co.	4,034	.....	34	6	4,074
Unknown Distributor	137	.....	.....	.....	137
Miscellaneous Distributors	1,511	1	1	5	1,518
Totals	36,923	24	75	33	37,055

TABULATION OF GASOLINE ANALYSES BY DISTRIBUTORS

July 1, 1947 to June 30, 1948

Distributor	Legal	Contaminated	Stale	Other Illegals	Total
American Oil Co.	2,503	2	.....	1	2,506
Arkansas Fuel Oil Co.	89	.....	2	.....	91
Atlantic Refining Co.	1,338	.....	.....	.....	1,338
Chalmette Refining Co.	69	.....	.....	2	71
Cities Service Oil Co.	2,813	2	10	.....	2,825
Citizens Oil Co.	176	.....	.....	.....	176
Colonial Oil Co.	186	.....	.....	.....	186
Gulf Oil Corp.	6,141	5	5	4	6,155
Imperial Florida Oil Co.	247	.....	.....	1	248
Pure Oil Co.	3,222	4	2	3	3,231
Republic Oil Co.	97	.....	.....	.....	97
Shell Oil Co.	2,418	3	.....	1	2,422
Sherill Oil Co.	780	.....	.....	.....	780
Sinclair Refining Co.	3,185	.....	4	2	3,191
Standard Oil Co.	7,272	5	7	2	7,286
Sun Oil Co.	764	.....	.....	.....	764
The Texas Company	3,845	.....	13	1	3,859
Unknown Distributors	217	.....	.....	1	218
Miscellaneous	1,495	3	.....	1	1,499
Totals	36,857	24	43	19	36,943

TABULATION OF KEROSENE ANALYSES BY DISTRIBUTORS

July 1, 1946 to June 30, 1947

Distributor	Legal	Low Flash Point	Off Color	Other Illegals	Total
American Oil Co.	1,534	70	6	6	1,616
Arkansas Fuel Oil Co.	25	.....	.....	.....	25
Atlantic Refining Co.	381	8	1	.....	390
Chalmette Refining Co.	30	.....	1	.....	31
Cities Service Oil Co.	1,523	80	8	10	1,621
Citizens Oil Co.	63	2	.....	.....	65
Colonial Oil Co.	111	1	.....	.....	112
Gulf Oil Corp.	3,728	52	7	17	3,804
Imperial Florida Oil Co.	114	2	.....	.....	116
Pure Oil Co.	1,915	34	5	8	1,962
Republic Oil Co.	64	1	.....	.....	65
Shell Oil Co.	1,091	15	5	4	1,115
Sherrill Oil Co.	646	1	.....	2	649
Sinclair Refining Co.	2,601	72	6	8	2,687
Standard Oil Co.	5,123	40	13	14	5,190
Sun Oil Co.	367	.....	.....	.....	367
The Texas Company	1,806	39	14	11	1,870
Unknown Distributors	180	3	3	3	189
Miscellaneous Distributors	2,129	29	6	10	2,174
Totals	23,431	449	75	93	24,048

TABULATION OF KEROSENE ANALYSES BY DISTRIBUTORS

July 1, 1947 to June 30, 1948

Distributor	Legal	Low Flash Point	Off Color	Other Illegals	Total
American Oil Co.	1,311	34	6	1	1,352
Arkansas Fuel Oil Co.	15	.....	.....	.....	15
Atlantic Refining Co.	477	18	3	1	499
Chalmette Refining Co.	17	1	.....	.....	18
Cities Service Oil Co.	1,330	57	18	8	1,413
Citizens Oil Co.	46	.....	1	.....	47
Colonial Oil Co.	91	1	1	.....	93
Gulf Oil Corp.	3,060	33	10	17	3,120
Imperial Florida Oil Co.	87	7	.....	.....	94
Pure Oil Co.	1,559	27	3	4	1,593
Republic Oil Co.	56	.....	.....	1	57
Shell Oil Co.	1,007	16	14	3	1,040
Sherrill Oil Co.	621	.....	1	.....	622
Sinclair Refining Co.	2,287	57	6	5	2,355
Standard Oil Co.	4,384	27	17	19	4,447
Sun Oil Co.	302	.....	1	.....	303
The Texas Company	1,634	25	6	7	1,672
Unknown Distributors	236	4	1	6	247
Miscellaneous Distributors	1,803	23	4	.....	1,830
Totals	20,323	330	92	72	20,817

TABULATION OF GASOLINE PUMPS TESTED FOR ACCURACY OF MEASUREMENT

July 1, 1946 to June 30, 1947

COUNTY	Gasoline Pumps Test of Gasoline Pumps	Found Inaccurate Or Otherwise Out of Order	Correction Notices
Alachua	1,531	123	98
Baker	187	4	3
Bay	1,291	147	91
Bradford	494	37	28
Brevard	1,233	84	68
Broward	1,118	116	81
Calhoun	298	5	4
Charlotte	200	2	2
Citrus	358	8	6
Clay	656	25	20
Collier	266	18	15
Columbia	639	38	35
Dade	8,122	1,120	762
De Soto	298	6	5
Dixie	212	15	11
Duval	8,343	570	303
Escambia	1,833	101	77
Flagler	282	4	3
Franklin	236	38	21
Gadsden	684	76	47
Gilchrist	98	7	6
Glades	91	2	2
Gulf	249	24	16
Hamilton	274	17	16
Hardee	557	18	18
Hendry	182	8	6
Hernando	330	10	10
Highlands	392	55	40
Hillsborough	4,553	592	383
Holmes	319	32	23
Indian River	485	51	40
Jackson	1,200	100	56
Jefferson	303	23	17
Lafayette	85	4	3
Lake	1,318	64	53
Lee	693	25	22
Leon	1,282	148	94
Levy	581	47	39
Liberty	104	7	4

(Continued on Page 38)

TABULATION OF GASOLINE PUMPS TESTED FOR ACCURACY OF MEASUREMENT

July 1, 1946 to June 30, 1947

(Continued from Page 37)

COUNTY	Gasoline Pumps Test of Gasoline Pumps	Gasoline Pumps Found Inaccurate Or Otherwise Out of Order	Correction Notices
Madison	374	27	25
Manatee	1,020	17	12
Marion	1,397	27	22
Martin	246	41	30
Monroe	274	34	24
Nassau	647	42	26
Okaloosa	605	42	30
Okeechobee	175	20	15
Orange	2,407	159	115
Osceola	581	30	26
Palm Beach	1,939	138	73
Pasco	790	22	19
Pinellas	3,157	244	169
Polk	3,786	250	209
Putnam	1,214	28	27
St. Johns	1,626	83	45
St. Lucie	370	44	27
Santa Rosa	415	30	23
Sarasota	917	10	7
Seminole	992	58	49
Sumter	352	20	16
Suwannee	613	55	43
Taylor	433	30	27
Union	141	10	8
Volusia	2,917	42	30
Wakulla	286	26	16
Walton	316	25	13
Washington	221	38	26
Totals	69,588	5,363	3,680

TABULATION OF GASOLINE PUMPS TESTED FOR ACCURACY OF MEASUREMENT

July 1, 1947 to June 30, 1948

COUNTY	Gasoline Pumps Test of Gasoline Pumps	Found Inaccurate Or Otherwise Out of Order	Correction Notices
Alachua	1,182	57	46
Baker	160	6	5
Bay	1,321	179	104
Bradford	534	20	15
Brevard	746	35	24
Broward	1,713	166	105
Calhoun	359	42	29
Charlotte	179	3	2
Citrus	402	7	4
Clay	561	10	9
Collier	284	3	2
Columbia	756	27	24
Dade	7,465	1,030	678
De Soto	322	1	1
Dixie	178	11	10
Duval	5,843	559	221
Escambia	2,045	96	79
Flagler	272	3	3
Franklin	191	18	9
Gadsden	742	70	46
Gilchrist	110	6	4
Glades	118	1	1
Gulf	183	25	9
Hamilton	371	11	9
Hardee	448	17	17
Hendry	192	3	3
Hernando	328	3	2
Highlands	249	28	11
Hillsborough	5,530	486	294
Holmes	208	27	23
Indian River	279	29	25
Jackson	1,392	134	84
Jefferson	344	14	12
Lafayette	138	8	6
Lake	1,103	51	40
Lee	851	25	18
Leon	1,095	106	67
Levy	668	38	28
Liberty	158	13	8

(Continued on Page 40)

TABULATION OF GASOLINE PUMPS TESTED FOR ACCURACY OF MEASUREMENT

July 1, 1947 to June 30, 1948

(Continued from Page 39)

COUNTY	Gasoline Pumps Test of Gasoline Pumps	Found Inaccurate Or Otherwise Out of Order	Correction Notices
Madison	443	7	6
Manatee	1,122	5	4
Marion	1,796	19	17
Martin	301	26	17
Monroe	366	29	25
Nassau	379	40	20
Okaloosa	493	33	24
Okeechobee	98	9	7
Orange	2,561	146	118
Osceola	857	33	26
Palm Beach	1,789	166	87
Pasco	824	5	5
Pinellas	2,781	271	165
Polk	3,517	191	170
Putnam	1,136	8	8
St. Johns	1,374	97	39
St. Lucie	418	29	19
Santa Rosa	509	28	23
Sarasota	757	7	5
Seminole	603	28	18
Sumter	371	2	2
Suwannee	551	16	16
Taylor	512	17	17
Union	108	3	3
Volusia	2,862	19	17
Wakulla	259	30	27
Walton	506	35	31
Washington	334	28	26
Totals	66,647	4,695	3,019

TABULATION OF KEROSENE PUMPS TESTED FOR ACCURACY OF MEASUREMENT

July 1, 1946 to June 30, 1947

COUNTY	Test of Kerosene Pumps	Kerosene Pumps Found Inaccurate Or Otherwise Out of Order	Correction Notices
Alachua	656	10	9
Baker	102	2	2
Bay	672	54	45
Bradford	216	5	4
Brevard	403	17	14
Broward	434	17	13
Calhoun	144	6	6
Charlotte	96	.....	.....
Citrus	123	.....	.....
Clay	309	.....	.....
Collier	101	2	2
Columbia	260	4	3
Dade	2,340	124	97
De Soto	158	2	2
Dixie	91	.....	.....
Duval	3,728	246	151
Escambia	847	25	25
Flagler	87	.....	.....
Franklin	101	9	8
Gadsden	376	19	16
Gilchrist	40	.....	.....
Glades	29	.....	.....
Gulf	160	7	6
Hamilton	118	.....	.....
Hardee	285	2	2
Hendry	73	1	1
Hernando	142	2	1
Highlands	189	6	4
Hillsborough	1,945	138	111
Holmes	195	1	1
Indian River	178	9	7
Jackson	666	38	34
Jefferson	141	.....	.....
Lafayette	56	.....	.....
Lake	647	5	5
Lee	284	6	6
Leon	571	39	31
Levy	248	7	6
Liberty	74	3	3

(Continued on Page 42)

TABULATION OF KEROSENE PUMPS TESTED FOR ACCURACY OF MEASUREMENT

July 1, 1946 to June 30, 1947

(Continued from Page 41)

COUNTY	Test of Kerosene Pumps	Kerosene Pumps Found Inaccurate Or Otherwise Out of Order	Correction Notices
Madison	199	.....	.....
Manatee	379	8	8
Marion	710	4	3
Martin	84	4	4
Monroe	68	.....	.....
Nassau	251	22	10
Okaloosa	294	5	5
Okeechobee	83	1	1
Orange	1,128	16	14
Osceola	237	.....	.....
Palm Beach	643	22	10
Pasco	387	2	2
Pinellas	1,214	62	54
Polk	1,804	6	6
Putnam	552	4	4
St. Johns	685	42	25
St. Lucie	146	8	4
Santa Rosa	233	1	1
Sarasota	325	1	1
Seminole	492	2	2
Sumter	183	.....	.....
Suwannee	303	5	5
Taylor	215	.....	.....
Union	70	1	1
Volusia	1,103	4	4
Wakulla	139	9	8
Walton	168	2	2
Washington	119	2	2
Totals	29,499	1,039	791

TABULATION OF KEROSENE PUMPS TESTED FOR ACCURACY OF MEASUREMENT

July 1, 1947 to June 30, 1948

COUNTY	Kerosene Pumps Test of Kerosene Pumps	Kerosene Pumps Found Inaccurate Or Otherwise Out of Order	Correction Notices
Alachua	490	4	4
Baker	71	1	1
Bay	610	39	36
Bradford	208	.....	.....
Brevard	251	.....	.....
Broward	601	21	16
Calhoun	194	11	11
Charlotte	71	1	1
Citrus	150	1	1
Clay	272	1	1
Collier	100	.....	.....
Columbia	297	5	5
Dade	2,034	118	95
De Soto	148	.....	.....
Dixie	75	.....	.....
Duval	2,574	161	82
Escambia	918	7	6
Flagler	83	.....	.....
Franklin	66	3	3
Gadsden	399	20	18
Gilchrist	45	1	1
Glades	33	.....	.....
Gulf	86	6	6
Hamilton	155	.....	.....
Hardee	221	.....	.....
Hendry	82	1	1
Hernando	142	.....	.....
Highlands	111	.....	.....
Hillsborough	2,250	83	76
Holmes	176	5	4
Indian River	119	1	1
Jackson	858	51	45
Jefferson	114	.....	.....
Lafayette	91	1	1
Lake	422	5	4
Lee	328	2	2
Leon	391	24	21
Levy	262	4	4
Liberty	99	2	2

(Continued on Page 44)

TABULATION OF KEROSENE PUMPS TESTED FOR ACCURACY OF MEASUREMENT

July 1, 1947 to June 30, 1948

(Continued from Page 43)

COUNTY	Kerosene Pumps Test of Kerosene Pumps	Kerosene Pumps Found Inaccurate Or Otherwise Out of Order	Correction Notices
Madison	186	.....	.....
Manatee	427	1	1
Marion	800	2	1
Martin	117	1	.....
Monroe	70	4	4
Nassau	127	14	11
Okaloosa	209	.....	.....
Okeechobee	46	.....	.....
Orange	1,071	4	3
Osceola	351	3	1
Palm Beach	694	23	17
Pasco	398	11	10
Pinellas	1,111	26	21
Polk	1,546	5	5
Putnam	448	5	1
St. Johns	614	22	14
St. Lucie	113	.....	.....
Santa Rosa	242	1	1
Sarasota	272	2	2
Seminole	307	3	2
Sumter	197	1	1
Suwannee	280	1	1
Taylor	229	1	1
Union	59	1	1
Volusia	1,099	1	1
Wakulla	123	3	3
Walton	276	3	3
Washington	174	15	12
Totals	27,183	732	565

SUMMARY OF INSPECTION WORK IN ENFORCEMENT OF FLORIDA INSECTICIDE AND FUNGICIDE LAW

	July 1, 1946 to June 30, 1947	July 1, 1947 to June 30, 1948
INSECTICIDE AND FUNGICIDE		
Inspections Wholesale Stocks	387	371
Inspection Retail Stocks	14,506	14,407
Calls on Consumers	3,968	4,603
Samples Drawn	165	190
Pounds Stop-Saled Account of Deficiency	10	690
Pounds Stop-Saled Account of Improper Labeling	3,728	28

INSECTICIDE AND FUNGICIDE DEALERS, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS REGISTERED WITH FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

83 Registrants ..... Calendar Year 1946
98 Registrants ..... Calendar Year 1947

BRANDS OF INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES REGISTERED WITH FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

953 Brands Registered ..... Calendar Year 1946
1135 Brands Registered ..... Calendar Year 1947

SUMMARY OF INSPECTION WORK IN ENFORCEMENT OF FLORIDA SEED LAW

	July 1, 1946 to June 30, 1947	July 1, 1947 to June 30, 1948
SEED		
Inspections of Wholesale Stocks	297	221
Inspections of Retail Stocks	10,206	7,864
Calls on Consumers	2,214	3,162
Samples Drawn	1,364	1,208
Pounds Represented by Samples Drawn	4,067,863	4,051,414
Pounds Stop-Saled Account of State Chemist's Reports	278,161	29,674
Pounds Stop-Saled Account of Improper Labeling	38,047	77,765
Pounds Destroyed Account Unfit for Planting	.....	1,378

FLORIDA SEED LAW

Seed Dealers' Permits Issued by Florida
Department of Agriculture

763 Seed Dealers' Permits issued—Year 1946-1947
Receipts from Seed Dealers' Permits — $11,518.00
748 Seed Dealers' Permits issued—Year 1947-1948
Receipts from Seed Dealers' Permits — $11,845.00

FLORIDA CERTIFICATION SEED LAW

Record of Crops of Certified Seed Grown Under Supervision
Of Inspection Bureau

Year 1947

HAIRY INDIGO

2 Growers ..... 1¾ Acres

DIXIE RUNNER PEANUTS

4 Growers ..... 117½ Acres

WATERMELONS

3 Growers ..... 238 Acres
12 Varieties

Year 1948

HAIRY INDIGO

12 Growers ..... 89 Acres

DIXIE RUNNER PEANUTS

8 Growers ..... 629 Acres

SWEET BLUE LUPINE

2 Growers ..... 335 Acres

WATERMELONS

3 Growers ..... 143 Acres
10 Varieties

SUMMARY OF INSPECTION WORK IN ENFORCEMENT OF FLORIDA EGG AND POULTRY LAWS

	July 1, 1946 to June 30, 1947	July 1, 1947 to June 30, 1948
EGGS		
Inspections Wholesale Stocks	3,331	3,536
Inspections Retail Stocks	33,149	26,505
Dozens Stop-Saled Account Improper Labeling	9,663	30,419
Dozens Stop-Saled Account Quality or Weight grades	8,502	10,101
Dozens Destroyed Unfit for Consumption	.....	776
POULTRY		
Inspections Stocks Live Poultry	2,728	2,667
Inspections Stocks Cold Storage Poultry	1,386	2,541
Inspections Stocks Shipped Dressed Poultry	5,409	3,743
Inspections Fresh Dressed Poultry	9,367	8,246
Pounds Stop-Saled for Violation of Law	.....	941
POULTRYMEN		
Inspections Stocks of Eggs	278	242
Inspections Stocks Live Poultry	318	231
Inspections Stocks Dressed Poultry	56	67

SUMMARY OF INSPECTION WORK IN ENFORCEMENT OF FLORIDA FOOD LAW

	July 1, 1946 to June 30, 1947	July 1, 1947 to June 30, 1948
FOOD		
Inspection of Food Stores	42,271	33,607
Packages Impure or Adulterated Food Destroyed	17,258	28,919
Pounds Impure or Adulterated Food Destroyed	2,178,250	8,764
Packages of Food Stop-Saled	127,738	83,416
Pounds of Food Stop-Saled	244,154	231,926
Food Samples Drawn	218	248
Food Packages Weighed	30,935	47,787

FLORIDA'S PRISON SYSTEM

S. L. WALTERS, *Chief Clerk*

Since our last report June 30, 1946, we have concentrated on bringing about improvement in housing facilities for prisoners. During the two years ending June 30, 1948 considerable progress has been made. Approximately one million dollars has been expended for new and remodeled jails. We now have for early construction similar improvements aggregating approximately two million dollars.

In addition to expenditures named, the following institutional contracts have been let and should be completed within the next twelve to eighteen months: Additional buildings State Prison at Raiford, $400,000.00. State Farm No. 2 at Belle Glade, $500,000.00. First Offenders or Boys Segregation Camp to be located at Chattahoochee, $800,000.00. Women's Segregation Camp to be located North of Ocala, $1,500,000.00.

During the last few years, especially since the close of World War II, the Juvenile situation has developed and the proper solution is now of much concern. The Juvenile situation at the time present jails were built was a negligible factor; no provision was made for the segregation of Juveniles from the criminal element. It has therefore been necessary that immediate attention be given to the segregation of this class of violators.

The Segregation Camp to be located at Chattahoochee is planned to take care of five hundred first offenders. At this camp inmates will be schooled in Agriculture and various other vocational work.

Since our last report our net increase in population is 946 prisoners, divided: white male 631, white female 5, colored male 297 and colored female 13. It is noted with concern that convictions of white male exceeds by more than two to one over colored male, which is a reversal of the situation some ten years ago.

The majority of white males are under age of 24 years and

the ratio between the two classes is increasing. A majority of the young violators received have former records in this or some other state. Many are being returned to us who have served prior terms in the Florida Industrial School at Marianna.

As a further service to inmates confined outside of the State Prison at Raiford a mounted Dental Clinic has been arranged, which moves from camp to camp which should enable us to take care of dental needs promptly, thereby increasing the general health of inmates; also full time chaplain has been employed to visit all camps.

We are much encouraged over the cooperation of County Commissioners and others in bringing about the improvements named and we believe that within the next two years Florida's Prison System will excel other states.

More detailed information is available in the biennial report of the State Prison.

POULTRY AND EGG DIVISION

F. W. RISHER, *Director*

This Division is set up to enforce the Egg and Poultry Laws enacted by the Legislature of 1941 and amended in 1947.

There is a Director and an Assistant Director and one Specialist who do the supervisory work. There are four Wholesale Inspectors who supervise the grading and labeling of poultry and eggs in the large packing houses. There are Retail Inspectors who check the eggs and poultry offered for sale in the retail stores to see that it is properly graded and labeled.

EGGS LABELED WITH INSPECTION FEE LABELS

The men in the Poultry and Egg Inspection Division during the biennium, July 1, 1946 to June 30, 1948, supervised the proper grading and labeling and advertising of 64,079,200 dozen eggs. More than one third of the eggs labeled with State Inspection Fee Grade Labels were sold in cartons, or approximately 21,746,000 dozen. To comply with consumer's preference dealers are packing more eggs each year in dozen cartons.

POULTRY INSPECTED

The Poultry Law has been in operation nine months and in that time 26-184,346 pounds of dressed poultry were sold under grade and inspection in this state. The law requires that poultry dressed outside the state be marked "Shipped Dressed" and that dressed within the state be marked "Florida Dressed." A little less than 50% of the poultry inspected was declared to be "Florida Dressed."

THE CHEMICAL DIVISION

J. J. TAYLOR, *State Chemist*

In the enforcement of the many regulatory laws that the Commissioner of Agriculture is called upon to enforce, the Chemical Division has an active and conspicuous part to play. All the samples except petroleum products taken up by Inspectors of the Inspection Bureau, requiring analysis, are sent to the State Chemist to be tested. These include fertilizer samples, of mixed fertilizers and materials; stock feed samples, of mixed feeds and materials; samples of insecticides, seeds and foods and drugs. Trained and experienced analysts in each respective field are in charge of laboratories for the analysis of these various products. When analyses are completed, they are reported to the Commissioner of Agriculture with a statement of conclusions.

In addition to doing all the analytical work incident to the enforcement of the various regulatory laws, the State Chemist is often called upon by other State departments such as the Geological Department and the Beverage Department, to make analyses for them. He is also charged with the direction of certain specialized inspections requiring field testing of a chemical nature, and inspectors with special training such as drug inspectors, sanitary inspection of food manufacturing plants, requiring specialized training such as bakeries, canning plants, cold storage and freezer-locker plants and testing fruit and vegetable crops for excessive spray residues.

This Division is also charged with approving all registrations of feeds, fertilizers, insecticides, etc., which are submitted to the Inspection Bureau, before they are accepted for registration.

The State Chemist issues an annual statement of the activities and work performed by the Chemical Division, a copy of which may be obtained upon request.

FERTILIZER LABORATORIES

The Florida Commercial Fertilizer Law requires the State Chemist to analyze all legal samples of fertilizer drawn by Inspectors of the Department of Agriculture and to devise methods for analysis where there are no official adopted methods. It also requires the State Chemist to approve all brands of fertilizer which are registered for sale in the State. In accordance with this requirement, all brands of fertilizer offered for registration have been examined, some have been rejected as of no value, a few have been refused registration for the reason that the brand name was misleading or fraudulent.

Prior to 1946, methods for secondary plant food elements have been worked out and approved. However, collaboration and referee analysis have been carried on during the two years to improve methods on Nitrogen, Phosphoric Acid and Potash. During the two years, seven thousand, one hundred fifty-five regular analyses of fertilizers have been made. Most of these were reported out of the Laboratory within fifteen days from the date they were received. The average deficiencies was 8.94% covering the two-year period. (A deficiency is where samples run under the guarantee more than 0.20 of one percent in Nitrogen, Phosphoric Acid or Potash, or over 0.40 of one percent in secondary plant foods.) The percentage of deficiencies for July 1, 1946 to June 30, 1947 was 9.16% while those from July 1, 1947 to June 30, 1948 was 8.77%. This indicates an improvement in the quality of fertilizer sold in the past two years.

STOCK FEED LABORATORY

The Stock Feed Section makes chemical analyses and microscopic examinations of all commercial feeds collected by field inspectors. Also all feed registration applications submitted to the Inspection Bureau are submitted to the Stock Feed Section for approval or rejection.

In carrying out the analytical work and in reviewing these feed registrations it is possible to observe certain trends in commercial feeds.

At the beginning of this two-year interval a relatively large proportion of mixed feeds failed to meet chemical and ingredient guarantees. By the end of this interval the picture had improved and there were fewer substitutions of ingredients and fewer chemical deficiencies. This coincided with the end of the feed deficit period.

Because of the price relationship between protein meals and carbohydrate ingredients at mid-1948 it was not unusual to find feeds containing 3% and 4% more protein than that guaranteed.

Beginning with the 1948 registration year our minimum standards for crude fat in poultry and turkey mashes were lowered from 3.5% to 2.5%. Poultry nutritionists considered this to be a safe change. It was anticipated that more protein meals would be solvent extracted thereby reducing the fat content of these meals to about 1.5%.

The use of urea in ruminant feeds has decreased since the war but may stage a comeback as the cost of carbohydrate ingredients decreases in relation to high protein meals. The supply of urea available for feeds has been small because of heavy demands in the fields of fertilizers and plastics.

Occasionally we have been confronted by those who believe that roughage ingredients such as ground corn cobs should be permitted in commercial feeds for ruminants. We are aware that ground corn cobs might be satisfactorily incorporated in cattle rations in the corn belt when they are available at very low cost. However, we fear it would be a serious mistake to cause Florida consumers to pay the same mixing, shipping and merchandizing costs on corn cobs as he must pay on the feed concentrates present in that same commercial feed.

FOOD AND DRUG LABORATORY

The Food and Drug Division is charged with the enforcement of the Florida Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act. The purpose of the Act is to protect the public by removing from the market products which are "adulterated" and are unfit or unsafe for use. It also prohibits the sale of "misbranded" products, which includes those which are falsely or inadequately labeled, and protects the public from economic deceit in the purchase of these products.

The enforcement of the Act requires both field and laboratory work by men with specialized, technical training. Several hundred food and drug products are analyzed by the chemists of the Food and Drug Laboratory each year in order to determine whether or not the products conform with the requirements of the Act. The laboratory staff also investigates new products and assists the manufacturer in preparing proper labels for these products before they are placed on the market.

Drug inspectors of the Division routinely inspect all drug stores in the state. These inspectors are all licensed pharmacists and are trained to detect any drugs being sold which may be in violation of the Act. They also inspect the weights and balances which are used by the druggists in compounding prescriptions. Another important duty of these inspectors is the investigation of the sale of certain dangerous drugs which are required to be sold only on prescription.

The inspection and regulation of certain types of food processing and manufacturing establishments is the duty of the food inspectors of the Division. All soft drink bottling plants are inspected routinely and chemical tests are made on the cleaning agents used in these plants. Cold storage plants are inspected for sanitation and temperature control. All retail meat markets are inspected for sanitation and for the use of prohibited preservatives. During the tomato canning season all canneries in the state packing this product are inspected for sanitation and to make certain that the product meets the standard of the U. S. Food and Drug Administration.

The inspection of all bakeries in the state is conducted routinely by the bakery inspectors of the Division. Regulations for the sanitary operation of baking establishments have been promulgated by the Division and the establishments are rated according to their compliance with these regulations.

The personnel of the Food and Drug Division during the biennium has included two chemists in the Food and Drug Laboratory, three drug inspectors, two bakery inspectors, one cold storage inspector and one bottling plant and cannery inspector. The work of the Division is supplemented by the inspection of retail and wholesale grocery stores by the inspectors of the General Inspection Bureau.

A steady improvement in the quality of food and drug manufacturing establishments and in the products produced by these establishments have been observed since the Florida Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act was passed by the 1939 Legislature. The efforts of the Food and Drug Division and the cooperation of the food and drug industry in bringing about these improvements are responsible for greater protection of the consuming public in the purchase of all food and drug products.

INSECTICIDE AND FUNGICIDE LABORATORY

The enforcement of the State Insecticide and Fungicide Law is one of the many duties of the State Chemist. This law was passed in 1937 for the protection of all who have occasion to use agricultural poisons and the Insecticide Laboratory was established to perform this service. It is here that the registrations and labels of the products are checked and approved and an analysis made of the guaranteed ingredients. Those found to be deficient are withdrawn from public sale.

The number of insecticide and fungicide brands registered with the inspection bureau has increased from 635 in 1942 to more than 1100 in 1948, a large percentage of this increase is due to the newer organic insecticides and fungicides developed during and after World War II.

One of the new organic insecticides was DDT (Dichloro Diphenyl Trichloroethane)· this material is now an important factor in the control of many well known enemies of man and beast. The cooperative public health program being developed and expanded around the use of DDT has had far reaching effects and has no doubt contributed greatly to a reduction of insect abundance.

Other new and important additions to the organic insecticide field are Chlordane, Benzene Hexachloride, Chlorinated Camphene, Parathion and Tetraethyl Pyrophosphate. Some of these materials are fairly selective but all are doing their part in the war on pests.

Important steps have also been made in the fungicide field, the most outstanding ones being those derived from Dithiocarbamic acid and commonly called Dithiocarbamates. This versatile group of fungicides has given good results in practically all fields of agricultural application, however it is still necessary to use the appropriate one for the specific disease in hand.

Of great importance to agriculture was the discovery of the weed killing properties of the growth regulating substance 2,4-D and it has created a wide interest in weeds and weed control. The

first man who cultivated soil undoubtedly had weeds to contend with and his successors have had them ever since, now it seems that Chemistry has replaced the hoe in their control.

The field of Insecticides and Fungicides is a broad one and although only a few of the more recent discoveries have been touched upon here, the next few years will probably see a large addition to this group of materials used in the control of our agricultural enemies.

SEED LABORATORY

MILDRED HENRY MILLER, *Seed Analyst*

During this biennium the work performed in our laboratory has almost doubled in volume. We call particular attention to the statistics which show the number of samples, both Special and Official, which have been tested. It is gratifying to report that where the accuracy of our work has been questioned, we have sent portions of such samples for check test by federal and commercial analysts, and their findings have verified the accuracy of our own work in practically every instance.

Progress has been noted in our cooperative efforts with seed control officials of other states. With them we have been working toward desirable objectives in common, among which we may list the following:

1. Uniform list of noxious weed seeds.
2. Uniform analysis tags.
3. The removal from all official seed tags of the objectionable disclaimer of non-warranty clauses.

SUMMARY OF SEED SAMPLES TESTED

	No. of Samples	Legals	Illegals	Known Pounds Represented
July 1, 1946 to July 1, 1947				
Official:				
Field	324	185	139	1,205,787
Vegetable	731	474	254	1,465,611
Special				
Field	1231	.....	.....	3,505,448
Vegetable	2315	.....	.....	105,607
Certified	41	*31	*10	
Total	4642	690	403	**6,282,453
July 1, 1947 to July 1, 1948				
Official:				
Field	272	184	88	1,612,712
Vegetable	840	658	182	1,659,180
Special				
Field	1368	.....	.....	4,642,971
Vegetable	2527	.....	.....	124,327
Certified	75	*61	*14	
Total	5082	903	284	**8,039,190

*Based on certified seed germination standards for the season.

**Pounds represented was unknown for certified samples, for a large percentage of Special Samples, and for many of the Official Samples.

GASOLINE AND KEROSENE INSPECTION

NALLS BERRYMAN, *Asst. State Chemist*

The original Gasoline and Kerosene Inspection Law was enacted in 1919. This law was in effect until 1941 with some minor amendments. In 1941 the Legislature abolished many laws and repassed them in a more modern form. The Gasoline Inspection Law, as this law is known, was among them. In 1943 the Legislature amended the law again.

The purpose of the Law is to protect the purchaser of gasoline and kerosene, both retail buyer and wholesale buyer, as to the quality and quantity of these products. The Commissioner of Agriculture of the State of Florida is made the chief enforcement officer, the law gives him authority to promulgate regulations setting up standards for gasoline and kerosene, and tolerances and specifications for measuring devices, and other necessary and reasonable regulations he deems essential for properly enforcing the law. It also makes provision for the appointment by the Governor of an Assistant State Chemist who has charge of the analysis and testing of these products. It is of interest to know that this law and the regulations have been upheld by the State Supreme Court.

The enforcement of this law has developed into quite a big job. There are now approximately 19,000 retail measuring pumps dispensing gasoline to the public, from about 8,000 filling stations, many local bulk tanks and numerous terminal tanks and approximately 11,400 retail kerosene outlets at both filling stations and stores. Also the size of the state and the amount of gasoline and kerosene sold adds to the job. Our records show that during the last fiscal year 610,801,050 gallons of gasoline were sold and 87,459,503 gallons of kerosene were sold. There are also about 1,700 meters and 7,000 vehicle tank compartments used in the state for wholesale measurement of gasoline and kerosene.

We will take up quality inspection first. The Department has set up a minimum standard that specifies what can be called and sold as gasoline or kerosene under any conditions. These standards

or specifications are based on the Federal specifications for motor gasoline and kerosene. In addition to this, every gasoline must have a brand name, such brand name to be registered with the Department along with the specifications of the gasoline so named. Since all retail dispensing pumps must bear a registered brand name, it is up to the Department to see that the gasoline dispensed complies with the specifications registered for that brand name. By this means we try to see that the public gets the quality of gasoline for which the brand name stands.

The standards are as follows:

SECTION 1.—GASOLINE

A. The gasoline shall be volatile hydrocarbon fuel free from water and suspended matter, and suitable for use as fuel in internal combustion engines.

B. Corrosion Test.—Method A.S.T.M. D130-30. A clean copper strip shall not show more than extremely slight discoloration when submerged in the gasoline for 3 hours at 122°F.

C. Distillation Range.—Method A.S.T.M. D86-40. When the thermometer reads 75°C. (167°F.) not less than 10% shall be evaporated.

When the thermometer reads 140°C. (284°F.) not less than 50% shall be evaporated. (Note)

When the thermometer reads 200°C. (392°F.) not less than 90% shall be evaporated. (Note)

The residue shall not exceed 2%.

NOTE.—For the purpose of stopping the adulteration or contamination of gasoline with high boiling petroleum products such as kerosene, distillate, naptha, solvent, etc., the following requirement shall apply to the Distillation Range Standard:

The amount evaporating at 140°C. shall not be more than 8% below that of the same determination on the gasoline in the bulk tank, boat or tank car from which this gasoline was distributed.

The amount exaporating at 200°C. shall not be more than 3%

below that of the same determination on the gasoline in the bulk tank, boat or tank car from which this gasoline was distributed.

D. Sulphur.—Method A.S.T.M. D90-34T (Modified). Sulphur shall not exceed 0.25%.

E. Vapor Pressure.—Method A.S.T.M. D323-42. The vapor pressure at 37.8°C. (100°F.) shall not exceed 12 pounds per square inch.

F. Octane Number.—Method A.S.T.M. D357-47. The octane number shall not be more than three octane numbers less than that certified in the sworn registration for the brand of gasoline in question and in addition the octane number shall not be more than three octane numbers below that of the octane number determined by tests of the same gasoline in bulk tank, boat, tank car, or tank truck from which such gasoline was represented to have been delivered or distributed.

SECTION 2.—KEROSENE

A. The oil shall be free from water, glue and suspended matter.

B. Color.—Method A.S.T.M. D156-38. The color shall not be darker than No. 16 Saybolt.

C. Flash Point.—Method A.S.T.M. D56-36. The flash point shall not be lower than 115°F., Tag Closed Tester.

D. Sulphur.—Method A.S.T.M. D90-34T. (Modified). The sulphur shall not exceed 0.13%.

E. Distillation.—Method A.S.T.M. D86-40. The end point shall not be higher than 572°F.

The enforcement of these standards requires the taking and testing of thousands of samples. The samples are taken by the inspectors of the Inspection Bureau of the Department of Agriculture. The proper drawing of these samples is very important, the laboratory can only analyze what is in the sample bottle. Specific

instructions have been issued to these men. Bulk samples are drawn from three levels by means of a stoppered, weighted bottle, and special care is taken in drawing filling station samples. An inspector's report accompanies each sample to the laboratory giving full identification and details.

The testing of these samples is done by the State Oil Laboratory. The State Oil Laboratory consists of a main laboratory in the Nathan Mayo Building in Tallahassee and five portable or field laboratories on trucks. The laboratory in Tallahassee is equipped to make complete tests and analyses on gasoline and kerosene. To this laboratory are shipped samples taken by inspectors from every shipment of these products entering the state. A complete analysis is made on each of these samples and the distribution of any shipment found below standard is stopped immediately. Also analyses of each shipment is recorded and furnished to the portable laboratories. The duty of the portable laboratories is to stop in each county of their respective territories and determine the distillation range, note whether water or sediment, is present, or whether the gasoline is of a suspicious color, etc., determine flash point and color and presence of water or sediment in kerosene samples brought to them by the inspector. The inspector draws these samples from the retail pumps at filling stations and grocery stores in the county being worked. As it has already been determined by the main laboratory that these products when they originally entered the state were refined up to standard, the problem from then on is to determine if the gasoline is sold under the proper brand name, has been subjected to excessive evaporation, or whether any foreign material, such as kerosene, distillate, or solvent has been added. In the case of kerosene, the tests made will show whether the product has been contaminated with gasoline or fuel oil and similar products. Kerosene containing any appreciable amount of gasoline is a dangerous product. Also the analyst will note whether the gasoline or kerosene is dirty, that is, whether it contains water or sediment that would cause trouble in use. He immediately sends to the main laboratory those samples which are legal so far as he can definitely determine by his limited tests but of which he has reason to be suspicious.

Any retail pump dispensing a definitely below standard gasoline or kerosene is immediately sealed by the inspector on the advice of the analyst in charge of the portable laboratory. The samples are taken, tested, and action taken all on the same day. That is the main reason for a portable laboratory that can be close to the field of operations. The remainder of the sample found to be illegal is shipped to the laboratory in Tallahassee for retesting, and in many instances, a more complete analysis than is possible with the portable laboratory. On the basis of this report, final disposition is made of the product in question.

The disposition of such illegal gasoline or kerosene is important and of interest. The policy of the Department of Agriculture is to confiscate below standard gasoline if the condition was caused by the addition or substitution of any material, including gasoline of a lower quality. Gasoline found below standard, such condition being caused by age or natural causes, is not confiscated but is withheld from sale to the public until same has been brought up to standard, or the Department may release same to the owner for use in his own equipment. Kerosene having a flash point below 100°F. is confiscated; other below standard kerosene is withheld from sale until corrected, released as is for use by the owner in his own equipment, or allowed sold as another product for which it may be satisfactory, such as tractor fuel.

The main laboratory also tests any samples the inspectors may find necessary to have tested when the portable laboratory is not in his territory, thus, if necessary, a product can be tested at any time, should a complaint arise.

With the present equipment and personnel, the State Oil Laboratory is testing about 5,000 samples a month. During the past fiscal year approximately 1% of the samples tested were found below standard, and the products represented were stopped from sale. This percentage is slightly less than that of the year before, and considerably less than found in the early years of enforcement.

The gallons of illegal products involved during one year or another varies a great deal, depending mainly upon whether or not large terminal tanks are stop-saled. During the past fiscal year it amounted to 221,581 gallons of gasoline and 173,656 gallons

of kerosene. Last year the total was roughly 2 million gallons.

The Gasoline Inspection Law also makes the services of the State Oil Laboratory available to any citizen of Florida for testing gasoline or kerosene samples if a few simple conditions are complied with to assure a fair sample and to identify it properly. The laboratory receives and tests quite a few samples under this classification. The laboratory also makes analyses on various petroleum products submitted by several State departments.

The State Oil Laboratory issues a MONTHLY REPORT listing in detail the analyses made, from whom the samples were taken, whether legal or not and various other details. At the end of each fiscal year these reports are bound and issued in the form of an annual report. Any citizen of Florida may obtain these reports by requesting same from the State Oil Laboratory.

We will now take up the quantity inspection. A series of regulations have been set up giving specifications and tolerances for gasoline and kerosene measuring devices. The Inspection Bureau, through the field inspectors makes frequent tests of *retail* measuring devices or pumps, both gasoline and kerosene, to see that they measure within these tolerances and also that the pumps comply with certain specifications as to the mechanism of the pump. A correction notice is issued to the owner or operator of pumps found out of tolerance by a comparatively small amount. Those out of tolerance double the tolerance are condemned until repaired. The tolerance is three cubic inches for the first gallon and one cubic inch more allowed for each additional gallon. The tolerance is half of this for new pumps and pumps being re-tested after having been found out of tolerance and subsequently adjusted or repaired.

Another point of interest connected with gasoline pumps is, we believe, the regulation requiring type approval, by the Commissioner, of any new model pump or attachment before they are used commercially in Florida. This is to head off the installation of pumps that will not comply with the regulations. A sample pump is submitted to us, we set it up in our laboratory, test it as a measuring device under many conditions, determine if constructed in accordance with our regulations, and issue written approval or disapproval.

Next we come to wholesale measuring devices. The testing of

these is a more complicated proposition than gasoline pumps. This work is done by the Weights and Measures Division which is also part of the Department of Agriculture. The devices may be divided into two classes, truck tank compartments and meters. The bulk of this work is done by two portable units, manned by two men, each consisting of a 1½ ton truck, with special body carrying a series of measures, ranging from one pint to 1000 gallons, pump, air compressor, hoses and miscellaneous tools and devices. When calibrating compartments, a 100, 50 and 10 gallon measure are placed on a platform built on the roof of the truck body. The tank truck is run along side and measured water is run by gravity into the compartment and thus the capacity determined. If the compartments are equipped with proper fill indicators, the delivery lines do not trap liquid, and other such requirements are complied with, the capacity of each compartment is stencilled near the fill dome, a metal tag with identifying number attached at rear of tank and capacity certificate issued. Compartments that do not comply are condemned as a measuring device until brought up to specification. The principle of operation is simple, but there are many details to be taken into consideration.

In testing meters, the proper size measure is selected, placed in position to receive flow from meter, check runs made and accuracy of meter noted. If the meter is delivering out of tolerance, it is adjusted whenever possible by the inspector and sealed correct. If it cannot be adjusted, a correction notice is issued or it is condemned depending on the degree of inaccuracy. A pump and hose is rigged up to empty the measure after each test run. The thousand gallon measure is pulled as a two wheel trailer by the truck. The tolerance allowed on a wholesale meter is one cubic inch per indicated gallon, the minimum tolerance being 50 cubic inches. The tolerance specified for tank compartments are given in a table in the regulations. They are about .4% for compartments in use and half of that for compartments calibrated for the first time. With these two truck units and a small trailer unit we are able to check all the meters and truck tank compartments used as a measure once a year. We have in our laboratory in Tallahassee a series of measures calibrated and certified correct by the National Bureau of Standards that we use to calibrate our field measures.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES DIVISION

NALLS BERRYMAN, *Assistant State Chemist*

Supervisor, Weights and Measures Division

The 1945 session of the State Legislature passed a comprehensive Weights and Measures Law. This law requires the testing for accuracy of measurement of all commercial weighing and measuring devices and the checking of the marked weight of packaged goods. The duty of administering the Act and enforcing its provisions is vested in the Commissioner of Agriculture of the State of Florida. All expenses incurred in the administration of the Act are to be paid from the General Inspection Fund of the Department of Agriculture. There is no fee collected under the Weights and Measures Law.

Florida has not been without some weights and measures inspection before the passage of this general law. Some of the cities and towns have had and have been enforcing a weights and measures ordinance for years. There have been State laws requiring weights and measures work on some special commodity or a certain type of inspection on a class of material.

During the past two years the Department has enforced as many of the features of the law as could be financed by the General Inspection Fund. An appreciable amount of work was performed by the same personnel used by the Department in enforcing older laws. Some types of the work had been required under these other laws, and other duties were added to the same men. The Inspection Bureau has been inspecting retail gasoline and kerosene measuring pumps, checking the marked weight of packaged goods, and a Food and Drug inspector has been testing prescription balances. Statistics of this part of the work is given elsewhere in this report.

The testing of wholesale petroleum products measuring devices, scales, weights, and other measuring devices is performed by special men under the Weights and Measures Division. A general description of the methods used in testing petroleum products measur-

ing devices is given in this report under the heading "Gasoline and Kerosene Inspection in Florida." Detailed monthly summaries on the wholesale devices are given in the "State Oil Laboratory Report," which may be obtained from the Department on request. Summaries on retail devices or gasoline and kerosene measuring pumps are given in this report.

We also give in this report summaries of the results of scale testing from the beginning of the work, May 6, 1946, to June 30, 1948. The number of scales tested during this period of time gradually increased as testing equipment was received and more men were trained and put into the field. The scales tested include every type except prescription balances.

The Weights and Measures Division has been called on for a good many special jobs. We have tested liquefied petroleum gas meters, adjusted and sealed hundreds of test weights for scale mechanics, tested large water meters, checked linear measurements and carried on investigations as a member of the Specifications and Tolerances Committee of the National Conference on Weights and Measures.

FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES DIVISION

SCALES TESTED
May 6, 1946 to June 30, 1947

COUNTY	Number in Compliance With Law	Number not In Compliance With Law	Total
Alachua	128	23	151
Baker	1	.....	1
Bay	54	15	69
Brevard	1	.....	1
Calhoun	6	7	13
Citrus	1	.....	1
Clay	1	.....	1
Columbia	13	3	16
Dade	271	119	390
Dixie	4	3	7
Duval	603	204	807
Escambia	20	23	43
Flagler	1	.....	1
Gadsden	141	99	240
Gilchrist	1	4	5
Gulf	1	.....	1
Hendry	1	3	4
Hernando	4	.....	4
Hillsborough	636	270	906
Holmes	3	2	5
Jackson	22	7	29
Jefferson	22	4	26
Lake	12	16	28
Lee	91	67	158
Leon	276	197	473
Levy	1	3	4
Liberty	.....	1	1
Madison	34	20	54
Manatee	2	.....	2
Marion	174	72	246
Martin	1	.....	1
Monroe	61	40	101
Nassau	6	.....	6
Okaloosa	61	22	83
Orange	291	77	368
Osceola	71	11	82
Pasco	88	46	134
Pinellas	93	26	119

(Continued on Page 69)

FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES DIVISION

SCALES TESTED

May 6, 1946 to June 30, 1947

(Continued from Page 68)

COUNTY	Number in Compliance With Law	Number not In Compliance With Law	Total
Polk	58	44	102
Putnam	2	1	3
St. Johns	22	.....	22
Santa Rosa	4	.....	4
Seminole	13	12	25
Sumter	1	3	4
Suwannee	32	13	45
Union	1	.....	1
Volusia	4	3	7
Wakulla	21	32	53
Walton	3	1	4
Washington	2	3	5
Totals	3360	1496	4856

FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES DIVISION
SCALES TESTED

July 1, 1947 to June 30, 1948

COUNTY	Number in Compliance With Law	Number of Correction Notices Issued	Number Condemned	Number Retested*	Total
Alachua	222	56	36	54	314
Baker	52	21	1	8	74
Bay	402	279	25	245	706
Bradford	3	1	.....	.....	4
Brevard	83	40	3	19	126
Broward	444	142	9	139	595
Calhoun	67	39	3	34	109
Charlotte	29	15	1	13	45
Citrus	9	4	4	2	17
Clay	44	10	.....	7	54
Collier	29	18	1	18	48
Columbia	130	56	9	36	195
Dade	1368	489	81	519	1938
De Soto	42	22	2	21	66
Dixie	24	11	3	3	38
Duval	1145	293	43	282	1481
Escambia	761	568	47	542	1376
Flagler	15	.....	.....	.....	15
Franklin	38	1	.....	.....	39
Gadsden	102	42	1	10	145
Gilchrist	5	.....	2	.....	7
Glades	18	2	.....	.....	20
Gulf	101	61	2	49	164
Hamilton	53	17	1	15	71
Hardee	60	20	1	15	81
Hendry	48	21	5	21	74
Hernando	44	13	1	10	58
Highlands	101	31	6	46	138
Hillsborough	1357	347	78	339	1782
Holmes	23	15	.....	1	38
Indian River	67	29	2	24	98
Jackson	288	151	4	101	443
Jefferson	44	17	3	10	64
Lafayette	5	.....	2	.....	7
Lake	222	62	38	63	322
Lee	32	10	9	34	51
Leon	20	12	5	12	37

*Retested scales are also listed under one of the other three headings.

(Continued on Page 71)

FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES DIVISION

SCALES TESTED

July 1, 1947 to June 30, 1948

(Continued from Page 70)

COUNTY	Number in Compliance With Law	Number of Correction Notices Issued	Number Condemned	Number Retested*	Total
Levy	74	24	15	17	113
Liberty	2	1	.....	.....	3
Madison	87	43	6	19	136
Manatee	214	62	13	60	289
Marion	119	56	31	54	206
Martin	66	22	1	22	89
Monroe	50	20	3	47	73
Nassau	129	46	13	41	188
Okaloosa	210	167	.....	17	377
Okeechobee	27	14	3	8	44
Orange	413	92	30	117	535
Osceola	16	5	1	11	22
Palm Beach	724	334	38	304	1096
Pasco	79	15	7	58	101
Pinellas	826	192	37	214	1055
Polk	1405	542	50	462	1997
Putnam	157	66	10	37	233
St. Johns	207	31	12	29	250
St. Lucie	99	37	1	35	137
Santa Rosa	144	110	3	71	257
Sarasota	145	71	12	70	228
Seminole	179	46	16	50	241
Sumter	78	29	8	22	115
Suwannee	116	33	5	30	154
Taylor	86	55	5	15	146
Union	5	2	.....	.....	7
Volusia	427	97	15	86	539
Wakulla	13	8	.....	.....	21
Walton	12	2	.....	.....	14
Washington	65	37	.....	.....	102
Totals	13671	5174	763	4588	19608

*Retested scales are also listed under one of the other three headings.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE

G. C. THARPE, *Auditor*

The Auditor's Office handles the inspection fees collected by the several divisions of the Department of Agriculture, and keeps accounts showing the amounts received from the various divisions by sources, and makes deposits in the State Treasury.

Licenses and Registrations approved by the various divisions are issued by the Auditor's Office. Applications for licenses and the approval of surety bonds, required under the Licensing and Bonding Act for those who purchase agricultural products directly from the producer, are handled entirely by the Auditor's Office.

The official Florida inspection tags, labels and stamps are purchased from the manufacturers of such items, and sold to those who process, manufacture and deal in commercial feed, fertilizer, eggs and seed, as a means by which the inspection fees are collected on such commodities. The Auditor's Office handles the purchase, accounts for the sales and makes shipment of these millions of tags, labels and stamps.

The Auditor's Office receives, direct from the oil companies operating in Florida, monthly reports of sales and remittances of the inspection fees due on reported sales of gasoline, kerosene and signal oil in each county. These reports are tabulated, and the fees collected are deposited in the State Treasury.

Another group of accounts are kept for recording the monthly sales of dressed fowl reported directly to the Auditor's Office by processors and distributors in Florida, together with the 1/8¢ per pound inspection fees thereon.

All bills, claims, statements of indebtedness, expense accounts and salary requisitions for the Department of Agriculture are checked, assembled, classified and recorded by the Auditor's Office and transmitted to the State Comptroller for payment out of proper appropriations.

The Auditor's Office also handles the work in connection with preparation of budget statements, the biennial report, and other statistical data.

The annual statements on the following pages show financial operations for this biennium.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

Operations for Fiscal Year July 1, 1946, through June 30, 1947

CREDITS

July 1, 1946, Beginning Balances:

General Inspection Fund	$ 431,446.91	
Gen. Rev. Fd. Bldg. Fd. "C"	297,840.00	
Plant City Market Rep. Fund	32,087.87	
Cash & Cash Items	7,746.84	
Cash Bond Account—Lewis State Bank	3,000.00	
Total Balances Brought Forward		$ 772,121.62

REVENUE

Operating Revenue:

Feed Inspection Fees	$ 180,910.68	
Refund Cost of Feed Tags	9,939.86	
Fertilizer Inspection Fees	232,550.65	
Refund Cost of Fertilizer Tags	12,525.27	
Phosphate & Lime Inspection Fees	11,408.29	
Refund Cost of Phosphate Tags	944.25	
Statistical Data Sold	2,193.00	
Seed Inspection Revenue	16,157.91	
Frozen Dessert Licenses	7,780.00	
Gasoline & Oil Inspection Fees	804,376.92	
Citrus Revenue	663,320.41	
Insecticide Revenue	15,270.00	
Produce Dealers Licenses	7,450.00	
Postage Refunded to Department	10.87	
Egg Inspection Fees	43,559.88	
Refund Cost of Egg Labels	9,104.27	
Miscellaneous Revenue	2,347.74	
Revenue from State Markets	143,938.98	
Marks & Brands Revenue	24,449.84	
Total Operating Revenue	$2,188,238.82	

Other Receipts:

Gen. Rev. State Game Commission	648.50	
Total Revenue		2,188,887.32
GRAND TOTAL CREDITS		$2,961,008.94

ANNUAL STATEMENT (Continued)

Operations for Fiscal Year July 1, 1946, through June 30, 1947

DEBITS

EXPENDITURES

Commissioner's Office	$ 187,298.07	
Citrus Inspection	857,461.71	
State Chemist	62,400.30	
State Marketing Bureau	94,982.96	
Milk and Cream Inspection	32,641.34	
Frozen Dessert Inspection	5,940.29	
Marks & Brands Division	37,598.27	
Bureau of Immigration & Advertising	75,598.13	
Egg Inspection	54,063.48	
Gasoline & Oil Inspection	218,229.53	
Farmers Demonstration Work	4,950.00	
Nathan Mayo Building, Maintenance	17,762.29	
Agricultural Marketing Board	304,373.01	
Feed & Cotton Seed Meal Inspection	58,759.76	
Fertilizer Inspection	91,205.38	
Seed Inspection Work	27,786.49	
Food & Drug Inspection	35,667.41	
Insecticide Law Enforcement	9,088.16	
Weights & Measures	70,366.76	
Licensing & Bonding	8,150.94	
Total Operating Expenses		$2,254,324.28
Other Disbursements:		
2% to State Treasury for Services	$ 56,010.65	
Gen. Rev. Building Fund "C"	6,090.00	
Gen. Rev. Market Replacement Fund	32,087.87	
Total Other Disbursements		94,188.52
June 30, 1947, Balances:		
Cash & Cash Items on Hand	$ 14,621.58	
General Inspection Fund	594,874.56	
Lewis State Bank, Cash Bond a/c	3,000.00	
Total Ending Balances		612,496.14
GRAND TOTAL DEBITS		$2,961,008.94

ANNUAL STATEMENT

Operations for Fiscal Year July 1, 1947, through June 30, 1948

CREDITS

July 1, 1947, Beginning Balances:

Cash and Cash Items on Hand	$ 14,621.58	
General Inspection Fund	594,874.56	
Lewis State Bank—Cash Bond Account	3,000.00	
Total Balances Brought Forward		$ 612,496.14

REVENUE

Operating Revenue:

Feed Inspection Fees	$ 167,081.47	
Refund Cost of Feed Tags	9,514.03	
Fertilizer Inspection Fees	200,816.49	
Refund Cost of Fertilizer Tags	11,282.34	
Phosphate & Lime Inspection Fees	9,566.56	
Refund Cost of Phosphate Tags	782.25	
Statistical Data Sold	2,499.25	
Seed Inspection Revenue	18,719.50	
Frozen Dessert Licenses	7,670.00	
Gasoline & Oil Inspection	872,860.70	
Citrus Revenue	699,607.18	
Poultry Inspection	30,475.77	
Fed.-State Inspection Fruits & Vegetables	258,619.00	
Insecticide Revenue	16,027.50	
Produce Dealers Licenses	7,610.00	
Postage Refunded to Department	19.13	
Egg Inspection Fees	46,147.37	
Refund Cost of Egg Labels	11,664.99	
Miscellaneous Revenue	1,608.50	
Revenue from State Markets	168,228.26	
Marks & Brands Revenue	7,292.60	
Total Operating Revenue	$2,548,122.89	

Other Receipts:

Gen. Rev. for Prison Division Expense	14,972.64	
Donations for Livestock Pavilions	29,566.00	
Total Revenue		2,592,661.53
GRAND TOTAL CREDITS		$3,205,157.67

ANNUAL STATEMENT (Continued)

Operations for Fiscal Year July 1, 1947, through June 30, 1948

DEBITS

EXPENDITURES

Commissioner's Office	$ 138,283.90	
Citrus Inspection	851,780.35	
Aricultural Marketing Board	292,558.43	
State Chemist	64,029.04	
State Marketing Bureau	100,171.82	
Milk & Cream Inspection	35,389.94	
Frozen Dessert Inspection	5,834.05	
Marks & Brands	10,013.83	
Bureau Immigration & Advertising	139,357.16	
Egg Inspection	93,355.58	
Gasoline & Oil Inspection	230,467.00	
Farmers Demonstration Work	4,800.00	
Nathan Mayo Building	19,844.13	
Feed Inspection	79,071.73	
Fertilizer Inspection	131,426.04	
Seed Inspection Work	35,927.65	
Food & Drug Inspection	42,469.95	
Insecticide Law Enforcement	9,864.79	
Weights & Measures	104,436.50	
Licensing & Bonding Law	10,658.03	
Prison Division	29,904.61	
Federal-State Insp. Fruits & Veg.	235,730.99	
Livestock Pavilions Construction	115,686.79	
Total Operating Expenses		$2,781,062.31

Other Disbursements:

3% to State Treasury for Services	$ 54,205.63	
Cash Bond Account, net reduction	1,000.00	
Total Other Disbursements		55,205.63

June 30, 1948, Balances:

Cash & Cash Items on Hand	$ 17,366.36	
General Inspection Fund	349,523.37	
Lewis State Bank, Cash Bond A/c	2,000.00	
Total Ending Balances		368,889.73
GRAND TOTAL DEBITS		$3,205,157.67

CONSUMPTION OF GASOLINE, KEROSENE AND SIGNAL OIL BY COUNTIES

As Reported by Companies During the Fiscal Year
July 1, 1946 to June 30, 1947

County	Gasoline	Kerosene	Signal Oil
Alachua	9,429,632	2,183,723	.....
Baker	1,422,535	306,782	.....
Bay	6,676,692	2,096,224	.....
Bradford	2,900,482	648,491	.....
Brevard	7,968,945	692,581	.....
Broward	17,975,009	1,078,708	.....
Calhoun	1,599,833	258,872	.....
Charlotte	1,317,469	149,320	.....
Citrus	2,179,914	174,891	.....
Clay	2,791,250	456,102	.....
Collier	1,884,548	116,003	.....
Columbia	5,540,075	849,813	.....
Dade	96,048,629	4,945,553	35,719
De Soto	1,890,996	327,420	.....
Dixie	1,579,604	132,356	.....
Duval	57,686,465	17,774,453	5,069
Escambia	17,558,115	4,536,860	217
Flagler	1,354,325	111,774	.....
Franklin	1,433,012	404,267	.....
Gadsden	3,976,631	1,125,038	.....
Gilchrist	758,798	114,356	.....
Glades	432,381	53,910	.....
Gulf	875,364	298,952	.....
Hamilton	1,538,401	416,641	.....
Hardee	2,268,044	378,719	.....
Hendry	2,038,871	285,574	.....
Hernando	1,864,017	228,480	.....
Highlands	3,530,331	532,388	.....
Hillsborough	47,314,811	9,071,503	94
Holmes	2,116,785	719,781	.....
Indian River	3,423,088	344,620	.....
Jackson	5,656,864	1,392,281	.....
Jefferson	1,803,623	395,474	.....
Lafayette	648,755	229,637	.....
Lake	9,042,077	1,630,716	.....
Lee	5,973,652	581,894	.....
Leon	9,623,468	1,930,081	.....
Levy	3,386,450	364,756	.....

(Continued on Page 79)

CONSUMPTION OF GASOLINE, KEROSENE AND SIGNAL OIL BY COUNTIES

As Reported by Companies During the Fiscal Year
July 1, 1946 to June 30, 1947

(Continued from Page 78)

County	Gasoline	Kerosene	Signal Oil
Liberty	500,302	99,179	.....
Madison	2,393,685	462,512	.....
Manatee	6,552,995	1,191,940	.....
Marion	10,148,970	1,257,165	.....
Martin	2,720,108	230 686	.....
Monroe	3,554,309	319,541	.....
Nassau	3,366,424	757,203	.....
Okaloosa	4,051,282	686,318	.....
Okeechobee	1,220,016	48,189	.....
Orange	24,854,415	2,993,886	54
Osceola	3,435,466	524,490	.....
Palm Beach	26,218,394	2,320,018	810
Pasco	4,044,428	622,123	.....
Pinellas	27,334,467	3,935,786	.....
Polk	26,650,361	5,920,279	108
Putnam	6,466,056	876,392	.....
St. Johns	5,832,350	868,967	.....
St. Lucie	5,478,234	632,104	.....
Santa Rosa	2,414,501	761,754	.....
Sarasota	5,885,886	656,135	.....
Seminole	5,021,534	754,463	.....
Sumter	1,969,655	372,657	.....
Suwannee	3,775,190	1,034,189	.....
Taylor	2,817,718	356,305	.....
Union	874,829	148,280	.....
Volusia	15,966,645	2,731,404	.....
Wakulla	863,244	145,590	.....
Walton	2,980,334	552,577	.....
Washington	1,529,209	447,918	.....
Totals	554,430,948	89,047,044	42,071

CONSUMPTION OF GASOLINE, KEROSENE AND SIGNAL OIL BY COUNTIES—(Continued)

As Reported by Companies During the Fiscal Year
July 1, 1947 to June 30, 1948

County	Gasoline	Kerosene	Signal Oil
Alachua	10,642,723	2,549,424	108
Baker	1,344,133	293,427	.....
Bay	8,319,722	2,242,391	.....
Bradford	3,186,898	619,765	.....
Brevard	8,462,297	659,387	.....
Broward	20,329,539	1,375,165	.....
Calhoun	1,713,443	314,205	.....
Charlotte	1,422,371	139,675	.....
Citrus	2,244,408	160,915	.....
Clay	2,577,873	312,164	.....
Collier	2,074,528	97,603	.....
Columbia	6,273,574	1,058,645	.....
Dade	110,234,143	4,385,813	6,269
De Soto	2,038,205	302,709	.....
Dixie	1,824,656	180,121	.....
Duval	64,293,069	18,027,590	12,417
Escambia	19,328,398	4,120,966	.....
Flagler	1,412,030	115,693	.....
Franklin	1,434,252	407,935	.....
Gadsden	4,477,046	1,168,917	.....
Gilchrist	858,907	122,249	.....
Glades	602,833	43,710	.....
Gulf	1,028,293	249,749	.....
Hamilton	1,608,772	612,276	.....
Hardee	2,297,978	312,621	.....
Hendry	2,032,442	227,444	.....
Hernando	2,096,449	216,361	.....
Highlands	3,592,039	458,692	.....
Hillsborough	51,597,210	8,288,937	.....
Holmes	2,022,591	630,106	.....
Indian River	3,845,355	355,001	.....
Jackson	6,010,785	1,334,503	.....
Jefferson	2,055,498	453,347	.....
Lafayette	795,039	314,573	.....
Lake	9,286,518	1,564,486	.....
Lee	6,337,223	551,018	.....
Leon	10,904,276	2,023,215	.....
Levy	3,683,791	399,962	.....
Liberty	606,988	120,142	.....

(Continued on Page 81)

CONSUMPTION OF GASOLINE, KEROSENE AND SIGNAL OIL BY COUNTIES (Continued)

As Reported by Companies During the Fiscal Year

July 1, 1947 to June 30, 1948

(Continued from Page 80)

County	Gasoline	Kerosene	Signal Oil
Madison	2,629,248	580,147	.....
Manatee	7,083,910	1,165,847	.....
Marion	10,890,513	1,220,886	.....
Martin	2,952,010	226,923	.....
Monroe	4,146,636	317,104	.....
Nassau	3,713,945	751,101	.....
Okaloosa	4,310,935	736,721	.....
Okeechobee	1,407,153	78,423	.....
Orange	26,412,120	2,983,944	.....
Osceola	3,444,831	448,835	.....
Palm Beach	27,534,277	2,114,427	843
Pasco	4,251,124	627,463	.....
Pinellas	30,773,060	3,407,015	.....
Polk	28,421,427	5,605,408	.....
Putnam	7,723,660	811,052	.....
St. Johns	6,419,178	1,039,412	.....
St. Lucie	5,997,189	514,154	.....
Santa Rosa	2,787,091	668,108	.....
Sarasota	6,492,789	634,350	.....
Seminole	5,533,483	766,879	.....
Sumter	2,154,899	359,922	.....
Suwannee	4,262,490	1,430,969	.....
Taylor	3,322,828	367,568	.....
Union	793,016	148,666	.....
Volusia	16,536,767	2,378,542	.....
Wakulla	943,013	145,391	.....
Walton	3,358,100	576,753	.....
Washington	1,609,063	539,591	.....
Totals	610,801,050	87,459,503	19,637

DIVISION OF STATE MARKETS

WILLIAM L. WILSON, *Director of State Markets*

Initial market legislation was passed in 1925, amended and improved in 1929 and 1933, creating the State Agricultural Marketing Board which started the building of the nation's first system of state markets, to create a common meeting ground for growers and buyers of farm products.

Fourteen years have elapsed since the first market was opened in 1934 at Sanford and the news of the success of its first year's operation spread to other localities, resulting in a system of markets designed to serve producers throughout the state.

Built by local, state and Federal funds, the markets were designed primarily to serve the communities in which they are located and to conform to the major crops in the sections served. Generally the operating plan of the markets conform to local custom. Naturally efforts are made to systematize operation and to standardize methods and procedures with a view of attaining the utmost in efficiency and economy, but the needs of the community or area come first. The markets are operated on the lowest practical market fees, supplemented by rentals of space and concessions.

National attention has been focused on Florida's market system with the result that several states have enacted laws creating a similar institution within their borders. A National Association of Produce Market Managers has evolved due largely to the success of the Florida system, whose officials aided largely in formulating the national program and Florida's successful pioneering in marketing was recognized in the election of its Director of State Markets as President of the National Association the first year and Honorary President for life, the second year.

Construction is underway on five livestock pavilions located at Quincy, Ocala, Orlando, Bartow, Belle Glade, for showing of purebred livestock and the early completion of this program assures producers throughout the state of educational opportunities

through which they may improve their livestock industry as well as general agricultural activities. Florida's livestock industry is growing rapidly and every effort will be made to assist in its development. Approximately a half million dollars will be used in the construction of these educational pavilions, which amount has been provided by individuals, localities and the State Department of Agriculture.

Exclusive of the livestock pavilions under construction, assets in State Markets as of June 30, 1948 total almost two and a half million dollars, and eighty-two separate buildings have been constructed with a total valuation of over a million dollars. Sales over platforms totaled approximately $64,000,000 during the past biennium period which, with the exception of small operating fees, went direct to producers on a "cash on the barrel head" basis. Since the opening of the first market fourteen years ago a total of $202,185,006.76 gross sales have been made.

Five main divisions: Vegetables and fruits, livestock, tobacco, poultry products and Home Industries are covered by the State Marketing System, as the summary of individual markets will show:

ARCADIA State Livestock Market—Florida's leading calf market opened June 13, 1939. Auction sales of cattle through this market from June 30, 1946 to June 30, 1948, totaled $2,479,795.38.

This market's facilities have been improved and additional improvements are now underway, making it one of the outstanding cattle auction markets.

BONIFAY State Livestock Market—the oldest livestock market in the State Market system, held its first sale January 25, 1938, and for the past two years—June 30, 1946 to June 30, 1948 total sales amounted to $254,884.74. There is a vegetable market in connection with this market and the improved facilities include office facilities for housing various agricultural agencies in the county.

CHIPLEY State Market—opened May 1, 1937—consists only of small sweet potato curing house. Sales for the past biennium to June 30, 1948 totaled $23,200.00.

DADE CITY State Farmers' Market—opened in 1941—the only wholly poultry and poultry products market in the system. Poultry and egg sales for the past biennium, ending June 30, 1948, totaled $274,952.75. The facilities consist of the central building with cooling rooms, a live poultry plant and a warehouse for storage purposes.

DEFUNIAK SPRINGS State Livestock Market—opened for business September 11, 1940 and total sales for the past biennium to June 30, 1948 amounted to $636,944.13.

FLORIDA CITY State Farmers' Market—opened April 1, 1940 and serves the Redlands district and lower Dade county area. This is a vegetable auction market with tomatoes leading in volume, though peppers, eggplant, beans and potatoes are increasing in volume. Sales on this market during the past biennium to June 30, 1948, totaled $2,575,889.48. Facilities during the past biennium period have been considerably increased, including a railroad spur.

FORT MYERS State Farmers' Market—opened November 1, 1945—an auction vegetable market. Fruit and gladioli are handled also. The market is equipped with flower and vegetable packing equipment and is served by both the Atlantic Coast Line and Seaboard Air Line Railroads. Paving has been provided for ample truck parking. Sales the past biennium to June 30, 1948 total $1,673,662.11.

FORT PIERCE State Farmers' Market—opened November 1, 1940—is the greatest Fall and Spring tomato market in the State though peppers, eggplant, and other truck crops are handled in large volume. During the past two years facilities have been increased to include additional platform space, several vegetable packing houses and additional paving. Plans are under consideration for railroad spur facilities, much needed by increased production passing through this market. Sales of produce the past biennium to June 30, 1948 totaled $5,593,149.15. This is largely an auction market.

GOODNO State Livestock Market—opened December 8, 1945—not operating because of cattle tick situation.

HOLLY HILL State Market—opened in 1938—a combination curb and home industries market—features a modern canning kitchen. A portion of the building is used as an orientation school by the Florida Council for the Blind. Sales during the past biennium to June 30, 1948 totaled $8,907.34.

JAY State Livestock Market—opened October 23, 1940 and has held a sale every Tuesday since the opening date except one—on which Christmas day fell. It is largely a hog market and though not so large in size is one of the outstanding markets in the system. Sales during this biennium ending June 30, 1948 totaled $1,148,783.94,

LAKE CITY State Farmers' Market—opened August 19, 1940—originally built for a Sea Island Cotton and Tobacco warehouse—has not been used to any great extent so far for general farm products. Gum turpentine sales have been a feature on this market. Sales for all products over the past two years ending June 30, 1948, totaled $453,266.08. During the past biennium, a rail spur has been placed on the property.

LIVE OAK State Farmers' Market—opened August 5, 1936—primarily a tobacco warehouse—it has rarely been used for distribution of general farm products. Sales for the two years ending June 30, 1948 total $2,074,304.23.

MARIANNA State Farmers' Market—opened June 1, 1939—sold during the past biennium to local interest. Sales, prior to sale of property, for the past biennium to June 30, 1948 totaled $125,766.56.

OCALA (Central Florida State Farmers' Market)—opened May 3, 1937—has been partially removed from the original site to a new location and combined with the new Live Stock Pavilion. The abbatoir has been released to Swift & Co. Sales, at the original location from June 30, 1946 to June 30, 1947 totaled $3,536,848.27.

PAHOKEE State Farmers' Market—opened January 5, 1942 to provide small farmers in the Glades area with marketing facili-

ties. Market is provided with railroad spur. Featured is a large celery washing and precooling plant. Sales for the past biennium, ending June 30, 1948, in spite of excessive flood conditions, totaled $2,958,053.47.

PALATKA State Farmers' Market—opened February 10, 1938—consists of facilities for handling vegetables, a meat curing and cold storage plant and a county-operated canning kitchen. Truck scales are in operation year-round and market is provided with a railroad spur. Sales the past biennium to June 30, 1948 totaled $1,049,898.23.

PALATKA State Livestock Market—opened July 14, 1938, closed for a number of years, was remodeled the past year and reopened May 26, 1948. Sales to June 30, 1948 totaled $116,605.13. Sales are held weekly.

PALMETTO State Farmers' Market—opened November 8, 1937—is principally a tomato market though located in a truck crop area, many other commodities are sold through the market. Sales the past biennium to June 30, 1948 totaled $739,472.77.

PLANT CITY State Farmers' Market—opened March 9, 1938—features an early strawberry market from November to April. This is also a large miscellaneous vegetable market, particularly the Spring deal ending June 1st. Poultry and poultry products are handled year-round. Many facilities including parking area for trucks and two railroad spurs are provided. Sales of all commodities during the past biennium to June 30, 1948 totaled $5,830,451.08.

POMPANO State Farmers' Market—opened November 1, 1939 consists of an administration building and a vegetable selling shed 1,008 feet long by 100 feet wide. This is largely a green bean market, though peppers run in large volume and many other products are sold in considerable quantities. During the past biennium to June 30, 1948 sales totaled $21,717,495.04.

QUINCY State Livestock Market—opened in 1941—is an auc-

tion market operating weekly—sales during the past biennium to June 30, 1948 totaled $849,878.63.

SANFORD State Farmers' Market—opened in December 1934—the oldest market—consistently serving the area, has improved its facilities, and services throughout the years. It is one of the better known markets handling fruit and vegetables, and sales during the past biennium to June 30, 1948 totaled $5,379,961.32. A railroad spur is on the market property.

STARKE State Farmers' Market—opened May 17, 1938—virtually at a stand still during the war years—was reopened during the past biennium. Sales for this period to June 30, 1948 totaled $575,704.51. This is an auction Market specializing in pecans.

TITUSVILLE State Market—opened April 20, 1940—is a combination curb and home industries market, including a canning kitchen. This is largely a native products market, shipping basket material, particularly palmetto, nationwide. Sales the past biennium to June 30, 1948, of all products, totaled $23,214.25.

WAUCHULA State Farmers' Market—opened April 12, 1937—features cucumbers, though tomatoes, eggplant, peppers and other farm products are sold in large quantities. An auction market entirely—sales during the past biennium to June 30, 1948 totaled $2,629,652.29. A railroad spur traverses the property.

FLORIDA STATE MARKETING BUREAU

NEILL RHODES, *Commissioner*

The Florida State Marketing Bureau, a division of the State Department of Agriculture, has steadily increased the scope of its services during the thirty-one years since its creation. Bureau service is provided by personal interviews and conferences in its office and in the field, by extensive correspondence, by teletype, telephone, telegraph and through the press and radio.

The Marketing Specialists in the fields of General Crops, Livestock, Poultry and Eggs, have assisted producers in organizing co-ops for grading, candling and packing their eggs. Other service activities are in the assistance given in marketing subjects including: educational programs for prevention of livestock losses, demonstrations for grading livestock, demonstrations of shredding and drying machines for livestock feed, purebred shows and sales and fat cattle and hog shows and sales, and sales of stocker and feeder livestock.

One-half of the cost of the joint Market News Service is paid for with funds of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and the other one-half with fees collected by the Florida Department of Agriculture pursuant to Legislative appropriation out of the General Inspection Fund, and the service is therefore provided without charge or fee to the Florida agricultural industry.

Special field reporting stations throughout the more heavily concentrated producing districts, such as at Hastings, Sanford, Belle Glade, Pompano, Lakeland, Plant City, Leesburg, are maintained to provide growers and shippers with complete, unbiased market news on their shipments. The miscellaneous all-vegetable state-wide daily bulletins issued eight months of the year from the Jacksonville offices stop-gap and overspread areas not served by field stations. More than 200,000 of these 4-page reports are mailed annually from Jacksonville. Early flash of the New York market for principal vegetables is released by all Florida stations. Our Market News Specialist covers the Jacksonville market daily for the quote on fruits and vegetables, poultry and eggs, etc. He has charge of the daily miscellaneous market news bulletin issued from the Jacksonville offices throughout the shipping season, the tabulation of truck passings of vegetables, and prepares the annual

fruit and vegetable report for the Bureau. The Market News Specialist also acts in an advisory capacity as to the operation of the Florida market news project, all stations, all commodities.

Since only one general citrus field reporting station is operated, its activities are reported in more detail. All of our other stations have similar resumes. The Federal-State Market News office on citrus, located at Lakeland, Florida, is the primary and original source of all basic information such as shipments, distribution and unloads for Florida's top ranking resource, the billion dollar citrus industry with an annual income of around $200,000,000 yearly. These citrus data are disseminated by the Lakeland market news office by every available means namely, mail, telephone, telegraph and radio at earliest possible moment as the value of this information is largely determined by the timeliness of release.

Much of the work of the Florida State Marketing Bureau consists of annual summaries and reports. For instance, the citrus summary Marketing Florida Citrus 1946-1947 Season, issued by the representative in charge of the Lakeland station conducted jointly by the Florida State Marketing Bureau and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, covers 111 pages—one season for only citrus. The annual fruit and vegetable report of the Bureau for the 1946-47 season, 1700 copies of which were distributed, contained 86 pages—and it was devoted principally to fruits and vegetables. Similar but some shorter summaries are issued annually by representatives in charge of the Federal-State Market News Field Reporting Stations, such as Marketing Florida Watermelons; Summary of Strawberry Season; Review of South Florida Snap Beans, Lake Okeechobee Cabbage; South Florida Peppers; South Florida and Hastings Potatoes; South Florida Tomatoes; Florida Celery, etc. Those annual summaries have included detail which will not be repeated in this report.

There is really no excuse for any Florida producer of an important crop not to be thoroughly informed as to crop, weather and market conditions in Florida, and market prices and trends on the terminal markets. A vast amount of marketing statistics and current market news is available, and those who are interested are requested to address the Florida State Marketing Bureau, 505 West Adams Street, Jacksonville, Florida.

CITRUS AND VEGETABLE INSPECTION DIVISION

G. E. COPELAND, *Director*

H. M. RILEY, *Federal Supervisor*

1946-1947 Season

The Citrus and Vegetable Inspection Division publishes a comprehensive annual report of its operations, and copies of those reports are available to interested parties. Therefore this biennial report is summarized as follows:

With unseasonable weather the dominating factor in the 1946-1947 citrus deal, one might well ask if there is any relation between temperature and price. Temperatures were of record highs through January of this season and of freezing lows in February. (5 - 6 - 9 - 10 and 11) So, it took another act of Nature to pull the deal out of a "tailspin" reducing the record crop a few million boxes. (Government estimate October 1, 1946, 101 million boxes to 88 million boxes on May 1, 1947.)

From an inspection angle, the road was rugged in spots yet, we reached a second high for fresh fruit shipments but the total fruit to canning plants was less than last season by a few million boxes.

Licensed dealers and registered packing and processing plants reached new high this season with a record figure in surety bonds.

COUNTY SHIPMENTS

SEASON—SEPTEMBER 1, 1946-JUNE 30, 1947

(In Terms of 1-3/5 Bushel Boxes)

County	Grapefruit	Oranges	Tangerines	Total	Color Added
Alachua	4,831	86,550	3,244	94,625	47,616
Brevard	368,059	644,113	18,081	1,030,253	51,005
Broward	30,669	106,996	1,710	139,375	.....
Citrus	3,803	27,774	1,342	32,919	.....
Dade	29,862	55,977	344	86,183	16,527
De Soto	59,967	641,043	68,571	769,581	513,582
Duval	61,073	590,236	85,476	736,785	182,149*
Hardee	533	15,091	929	16,553	14,811
Hernando	28,099	181,392	91,966	301,457	74,598
Highlands	337,538	901,623	47,679	1,286,840	842,045
Hillsborough	209,690	1,398,291	93,005	1,700,986	873,554
Indian River	962,390	342,873	20,556	1,325,819	.....
Lake	425,207	3,267,437	256,687	3,949,331	2,502,466*
Lee	19,629	110,736	6,595	136,960	55,194
Manatee	115,448	78,248	619	194,315	29,422
Marion	114,844	1,424,333	45,600	1,584,777	900,905
Orange	760,749	6,220,434	620,357	7,601,540	4,618,118*
Osceola	46,142	259,144	22,154	327,440	256,671
Palm Beach	58,409	80,700	7,171	146,280	.....
Pasco	73,019	256,478	26,948	356,445	143,247
Pinellas	745,164	540,796	40,801	1,326,761	270,426
Polk	3,441,703	9,225,587	633,434	13,300,724	8,354,656*
Putnam	17,011	192,208	51,131	260,350	102,414
St. Johns	125	27,778	7	27,910	4,882
St. Lucie	1,109,746	776,603	56,525	1,942,874	16,817
Sarasota	9,666	83,861	.....	93,527	83,861
Seminole	226,428	1,544,094	144,885	1,915.407	1,282,112*
Volusia	60,755	620,617	171,451	852,823	319,591
Statewide Totals	9,320,559	29,701,013	2,517,268	41,538,840	21,556,669*

* Includes Color-Added Tangerines.

CERTIFIED LIME SHIPMENTS—BY COUNTIES, BY MONTHS

SEASON—1947-1948

(In Terms of Equivalent Standard Boxes, 1-3/5 Bushels)

County	Dade	Highlands	Hillsborough	Pinellas	Polk	Totals
July 1947	29,595	3,945	2,836	716	3,595	40,687
August 1947	25,920	3,882	1,701	221	5,146	36,870
September 1947	10,372	1,314	506	.....	708	12,900
October 1947	6,050	328	.....	.....	38	6,416
November 1947	4,543	144	.....	.....	65	4,752
December 1947	4,246	16	.....	.....	708	4,970
January 1948	2,611	3	.....	.....	.....	2,614
February 1948	1,834	145	.....	.....	.....	1,979
March 1948	2,972	231	.....	.....	.....	3,203
April 1948	5,043	221	.....	.....	.....	5,264
May 1948	9,839	529	.....	.....	.....	10,368
June 1948	26,059	3,375	690	639	901	31,664
Totals	129,084	14,133	5,733	1,576	11,161	161,687
Percentage	79.8	8.8	3.5	1.0	6.9	100.0

DISPOSITION OF FLORIDA GRAPEFRUIT, ORANGES AND TANGERINES
SEPTEMBER 1, 1946 THROUGH JULY 27, 1947

TYPE OF FRUIT	CERTIFIED FRESH FRUIT SHIPMENTS								*2 Cannery Commercial		*2 Express Shipments		Interstate *2 By-Products	Intrastate *2 Non-Commercial		Totals (All)	
	Interstate		Intrastate		*Commercial Export	*Government Export	Totals										
	Boxes	%	Boxes	%	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes	%	Boxes	%	*3 Boxes	%	Boxes	*3 Boxes	%	Boxes	%
Grapefruit																	
Seeded	2,503,961	19	114,785	1	.....	14,529	2,633,275	20	9,812,540	75	137,400	1	1,300	488,100	4	13,072,615	100
Pink Seeded	92,090	97	3,332	3	.....	.....	95, 22	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95,422	100
Seedless	5,775,532	46	128,656	1	.....	41,550	5,945,738	47	6,034,651	47	137,400	1	.....	589,600	5	12,707,389	100
Pink Seedless	688,731	98	16,528	2	.....	72	705,331	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	705,331	100
Totals	9,060,314	34	263,301	1	.....	56,151	9,379,766	35	15,847,191	60	274,800	1	1,300	1,077,700	4	26,580,757	100
Oranges																	
Early	6,982,837		120,075		36,932	12,055	7,151,899										
Midseason	9,791,126	59	256,370	1	63,492	22,541	10,133,529	60	9,958,295	34	536,900	2	60,069	1,047,647	4	29,500,000	100
Temple	578,050		33,611		.....	.....	611,661										
Late	11,818,853	51	263,205	1	.....	18,431	12,100,589	52	9,835,511	43	300 00	1	.....	848,600	4	23,084,800	100
Totals	29,170,966	56	673,261	1	100,424	53,027	29,997,678	57	19,793,806	38	837,000	1	60,069	1,896,247	4	52,584,800	100
Tangerines	2,483,648	52	33,620	1	.....	.....	2,517,268	53	930,751	19	22,200	....	.....	1,329,781	28	4,800,000	100
Total (All)	40,714,928	49	970,182	1	100,424	109,178	41,894,712	50	36,571,748	44	1,134,000	1	61,369	4,303,728	5	83,965,557	100

*1—Certified commercial and government export shipments include only exports directly from Florida ports and do not include fruit intended for export after interstate shipment.

*2—Indicated figures and permission to their use given by Growers Administrative Committee, Florida Citrus Commission and Federal-State Market News Service.

*3—Express shipments and intrastate non-commercial estimated.

NOTE—Percentages derived from TOTALS column on extreme right; and percentages not listed are less than one per cent.

1947-1948 Season

As to citrus, fresh fruit movement fell short of cannery utilization by better than 13½ million boxes. Canners will utilize over 50 million boxes of this season's crop, with the big increase in favor of oranges (3/5 of the total). The 1947-1948 season was a record production of better than 91 million boxes, with oranges exceeding the estimate by a figure close to the amount of grapefruit charged off as "economic abandonment."

Shipping holidays and the embargo period, each for a week, encouraged spasmodic operations; this, with constant changing of regulations affecting fresh fruit movement, made it difficult to maintain a balance of man power with tonnage.

There were 1159 licensed dealers and 48 registered packing and processing plants on citrus this season. In addition, there were 45 registered lime shippers, with an increase of approximately 10% in tonnage over last season.

The vegetable branch of the Division had a comparatively good season, on tonnage. The fastest deal, and by far the greatest in tonnage, was watermelon inspection, which is always for a short duration. The over-all vegetable tonnage inspected this season was 28,486 equivalent carlots.

Citrus and Vegetable tonnage, certified in fresh form, shows 100,000 carlots, with cannery utilization of citrus at an equal figure.

Personnel employed reached a new high this season due to record tonnage on both citrus and vegetables.

COUNTY SHIPMENTS—SEASON—SEPTEMBER 1, 1947 - JUNE 30, 1948

(In Terms of 1-3/5 Bushel Boxes)

	Grapefruit	Oranges	Tangerines	Total	Color Added	A and AA Quality	Percent of State Total
Alachua	3,788	59,936	2,755	66,479	29,303	.....	.187
Brevard	364,969	916,135	19,913	1,301,017	56,024	198,883	3.650
Broward	6,566	19,759	973	27,298	.....	.....	.077
Citrus	2,135	24,683	1,181	27,999	5,147	3,592	.080
Charlotte	25	16	.....	41	.....	.....	.000
Dade	30,516	63,643	325	94,484	1,730	.....	.267
De Soto	50,259	631,560	54,644	736,463	538,951	830	2.070
Duval	45,276	473,589	94,216	613,081	132,174	35	1.722
Hardee	854	35,331	2,906	39,091	34,200	5,271	.110
Hernando	11,611	87,782	63,900	163,293	39,776	6,656	.459
Highlands	284,868	750,758	38,654	1,074,280	686,385	17,502	3.019
Hillsborough	177,598	1,023,844	76,279	1,277,721	538,854	2,839	3.590
Indian River	820,088	401,136	12,287	1,233,511	.....	8,584	3.470
Lake	304,172	2,536,897	255,621	3,096,690	1,795,114	391,099	8.700
Lee	10,908	62,802	2,921	76,631	31,420	3,237	.215
Manatee	115,285	71,450	504	187,239	25,223	25,965	.528
Marion	72,693	1,334,633	39,233	1,446,559	802,809	838,047	4.064
Orange	513,962	5,921,434	577,655	7,013,051	4,348,527	819,116	19.710
Osceola	44,620	215,549	32,789	292,958	209,802	.....	.822
Palm Beach	31,718	75,515	4,067	111,300	755	.....	.312
Pasco	95,346	229,375	48,791	373,512	161,354	2,368	1.050
Pinellas	824,951	438,476	51,450	1,314,877	268,323	2,373	3.694
Polk	3,727,356	6,395,241	577,816	10,700,413	5,838,333	120,796	30,060
Putnam	8,647	133,277	54,923	196,847	46,691	20,371	.552
St. Johns	73	29,218	.....	29,291	3,101	15,862	.082
St. Lucie	806,427	948,742	36,929	1,792,098	15,954	55,970	5.040
Sarasota	6,486	6,536	.....	13,022	4,431	3,398	.037
Seminole	111,054	1,361,880	161,016	1,633,950	1,124,472	350,546	4.590
Sumter	35	1,086	.....	1,121	.....	.....	.003
Volusia	40,774	435,619	178,898	655,291	190,800	75,758	1.840
TOTALS (State-wide)	8,513,060	24,685,902	2,390,646	35,589,608	16,923,653	2,969,098	100%

CERTIFIED LIME SHIPMENTS—BY COUNTIES, BY MONTHS

SEASON—1946-1947

(In Terms of Equivalent Standard Boxes, 1-3/5 Bushels)

County	Brevard	Dade	De Soto	Highlands	Hillsborough	Pinellas	Polk	Totals
July, 1946	38	18,611	.....	8,675	5,393	.....	7,141	39,858
August 1946	49	15,341	.....	3,713	1,772	.....	5,217	26,092
September 1946	2	7,909	.....	1,085	.....	.....	2,711	11,707
October 1946	3	6,787	37	2,352	.....	156	1,276	10,611
November 1946	.....	4,066	.....	2,222	.....	63	1,073	7,424
December 1946	.....	4,051	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,051
January 1947	.....	3,522	.....	547	.....	.....	17	4,086
February 1947	.....	1,600	.....	67	.....	.....	235	1,902
March 1947	1	1,553	.....	824	.....	86	.....	2,464
April 1947	.....	3,701	.....	22	.....	.....	44	3,767
May 1947	.....	7,994	.....	280	.....	.....	266	8,540
June 1947	.....	16,975	.....	2,182	1,600	559	2,354	23,670
Totals	93	92,110	37	21,969	8,765	864	20,334	144,172
Percentage	.1	63.9	.....	15.2	6.1	.6	14.1	100.0

DISPOSITION OF FLORIDA GRAPEFRUIT, ORANGES AND TANGERINES
SEPTEMBER 1, 1947 THROUGH JULY 18, 1948

TYPE OF FRUIT	CERTIFIED FRESH FRUIT SHIPMENTS							*2 Carrery Commercial		*2 Expreas Shipmerts		Interstate *2 By-Products	Intrastate *2 Non-Commercial		Totals(All)	
	Interstate		Intrastate		*Commercial Export	Totals										
	Boxes	%	Boxes	%	Boxes	Boxes	%	Boxes	%	*3 Boxes	%	Boxes	*3 Boxes	%	Boxes	%
Grapefruit																
Seeded	2,931,420	18	141,803	1	683	3,073,906	19	12,762,900	77	145,700	1	2,213	494,000	3	16,478,719	100
Pink Seeded	142,440	98	2,489	2	.....	144,929	100	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	144,929	100
Seedless	4,650,730	40	104,771	1	5,067	4,760,568	41	6,365,489	55	145,700	1	.....	377,900	3	11,649,657	100
Pink Seedless	641,695	97	17,110	3	3,423	662,228	100	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	662,228	100
Totals	8,366,285	29	266,173	1	9,173	8,641,631	30	19,128,389	66	291,400	1	2,213	871,900	3	28,935,533	100
Oranges																
Early	4,718,005		111,618		24,420	4,854,043										
Midseason	7,557,441	42	242,270	1	2,964	7,802,675	43	15,825,592	51	679,800	2	36,804	1,062,316	4	31,000,000	100
Temple	695,310		43,460		.....	738,770										
Late	11,321,997	42	270,703	1	.....	11,592,700	43	14,278,749	52	217,600	1	7,740	887,400	4	26,984,189	100
Totals	24,292,753	42	665,051	1	27,384	24,988,188	43	30,104,341	52	897,400	1	44,544	1,949,716	4	57,984,189	100
Tangerines	2,355,062	78	35,581	1	.....	2,390,646	79	598,505	20	25,800	1	.....	.....	....	3,014,951	100
Total (All)	35,014,100	39	969,808	1	36,557	36,020,465	40	49,831,235	55	1,214,600	1	46,757	2,821,616	4	89,934,673	100

*1—Certified commercial and government export shipments include only exports directly from Florida ports and do not include fruit intended for export after interstate shipment.

*2—Indicated figures and permission to their use given by Growers Administrative Committee, Florida Citrus Commission and Federal-State Market News Service.

*3—Express shipments and intrastate non-commercial estimated.

NOTE- Percentages derived from TOTALS column on extreme right- and percentages not listed are less than one per cent.

VEGETABLE BRANCH OF THE DIVISION

H. S. FLYNT, *Assistant Director*

RAIL SHIPMENTS

(Carlot Averages—Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1948)

Vegetables:	Number Cars
Beans	11
Cabbage	3,260
Cauliflower	20
Celery	7,800
Corn	21
Cucumbers	207
Escarole	5
Peanuts	74
Potatoes	3,900
Peppers	91
Tomatoes	1,597
Watermelons	7,916
Misc. & Mixed	25
Sweet Potatoes	8

TRUCK SHIPMENTS

(Figured on basis of Carlot Equivalents—Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1948)

Vegetables:	Carlot Equivalent
Beans	3.18
Cabbage	444.24
Carrots	2.67
Celery	1523.67
Corn	43.72
Cucumbers	37.75
Lettuce	4.45
Peanuts	98.06
Potatoes (Irish)	838.23
Potatoes (Sweet)	4.52
Peppers	60.47
Strawberries	117.85
Tomatoes	220.82
Watermelons	150.56

CITRUS AND VEGETABLE INSPECTION

Citrus and Vegetable inspection in Florida is conducted through the Florida Department of Agriculture Division located at Winter Haven, Florida, with the Vegetable Branch in Orlando, Florida.

Inspection and certification of citrus and vegetables in Florida is conducted through a merger of the Federal and State services under an agreement signed by the Commissioner of Agriculture of Florida and the Administrator of the Fruit and Vegetable Branch of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

In addition to the Federal-State service, Florida's Commissioner of Agriculture is charged with the enforcement of the Citrus Fruit Laws and the Regulations of the Florida Citrus Commission. This work of the Division deals chiefly with the application of the following Laws: Bond and License, Citrus Maturity, Color Added, Frozen Fruit, Arsenical Spray, Processing Materials, Fruit for Canning, and the Grade Standardization under the Citrus Commission Law.

The Bond and License Law requires that every citrus fruit dealer obtain a license from the Department upon approval of their application by the Florida Citrus Commission, and post a bond in the proper amount with the Department before the license is granted. It is around this Act that the Division is able to enforce compliance with the several other Citrus Laws.

The Maturity, Standardization and Color-Added Acts deal chiefly with the inspection and certification of the quality of the fruit, both internal and external.

Grade inspection of citrus is required by both State Law and the Federal Marketing Agreement now operative on citrus in Florida on all inter-state shipments of fresh fruit.

The Certificates, issued jointly by the Florida Department of Agriculture and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, cover grade, maturity and color-add requirements, regulations and other infor-

mation required by the State Laws and the Federal Marketing Agreement. Certificates and manifests are delivered to the Division's Statistical Department for complete audit and tabulation. The I. B. M. System is used and such information as the Certificate number, inspector's number, date, shipper, county, district, how shipped, kind, grade and variety of fruit, type of container or bulk, sizes, whether or not color-added, and various other detailed information is compiled. Weekly tabulations of shipments by grade and size are furnished the Growers Administrative Committee, in Lakeland, for their use in administering the Federal Marketing Agreement, which regulates inter-state shipments of fresh citrus fruit by grade and size restrictions. The expense of the above compilation, other than supervision, is shared equally by the Citrus Inspection Division and the Growers Administrative Committee.

The field service of the Division operates through four Regions, subdivided into fifteen districts. Each District is headed by a supervisor under whom each inspector works directly in carrying out the various duties he is assigned to perform, such as maintaining compliance with all Commission regulations, inspecting and certifying fruit as to grade and maturity. The four regional men serve as assistants to both State and Federal representatives at Winter Haven, in directing every phase of field work the Division performs. It is through the district and regional men that the Division maintains its direct contact with the field force and with shippers or processing operators. The field force of inspectors varies in direct ratio to tonnage moving, numbering from 240 at peak of the season to 25 or 30 in August.

The Department of Agriculture maintains chemical laboratories at Division headquarters in Winter Haven where processing materials such as color-add dyes, waxes, oils, soaps, etc., used in processing citrus fruits are analyzed and authorization for use granted after it has been proven that they contain no foreign materials which may damage the fruit when used. The regular work in enforcement of the Law prohibiting the use of arsenical sprays is handled through these laboratories.

At the Division's headquarters in Winter Haven, there is a

tabulation of wires received from each of the several districts, giving a daily citrus shipping report. This report is released to the press at 10:00 o'clock, A. M., each day and may be obtained by any operator by wire or telephone upon request. It covers the previous day's operation in total volume of shipments, fruit packed, unprocessed, and the estimated pickings, by kinds of fruit.

The Division operates eight Road Guard Stations at strategic points on the highways leading out of Florida, throughout the shipping season, in order that all truck shipments of citrus fruits be intercepted for clearance papers. Truck passing reports are submitted to the Citrus Inspection Division's headquarters in Winter Haven daily, and copies are sent to the Federal-State Market News Service, Lakeland, Florida, for use in listing interstate destinations.

Inspection and certification of vegetables is not a compulsory service in the State, yet, the vegetable tonnage certified will run from 75 to 80% of the total shipments from Florida. However, the procedure on conducting vegetable inspection in Florida is very similar to that for citrus, practically, all shipments clearing through established and recognized packing and processing plants in the State. Headquarters for the Vegetable Branch of the Division is in the Post Office building at Orlando.

MILK AND CREAM

JOHN M. SCOTT, *Supervisor*

Since July 1, 1946 to June 30, 1948. Milk Inspection work has been continued along similar lines as in previous years.

There has been one very marked difference to previous years, however, and that is the amount of fresh milk imported into the State has been reduced to almost nothing, due to the fact that milk production in the State has increased over that of previous years. There are more people in the dairy business today than there were in the years 1944 and 1946, and more cows are being milked. This is due to the increased population of the State, hence increased demand for milk.

During the past two years one man has been added to the staff, and there are now six men employed on the staff and two ladies in the office.

The men in the field have been called on to supervise the planning and construction of a large number of dairy barns and milk rooms. There have also been a number of new milk plants built during the past two years.

There has also been a lot of new equipment placed in the milk plants in the State. Much of this new equipment had been ordered for more than a year before delivery. As a result, a number of the milk plants are much better equipped than they have been for some years.

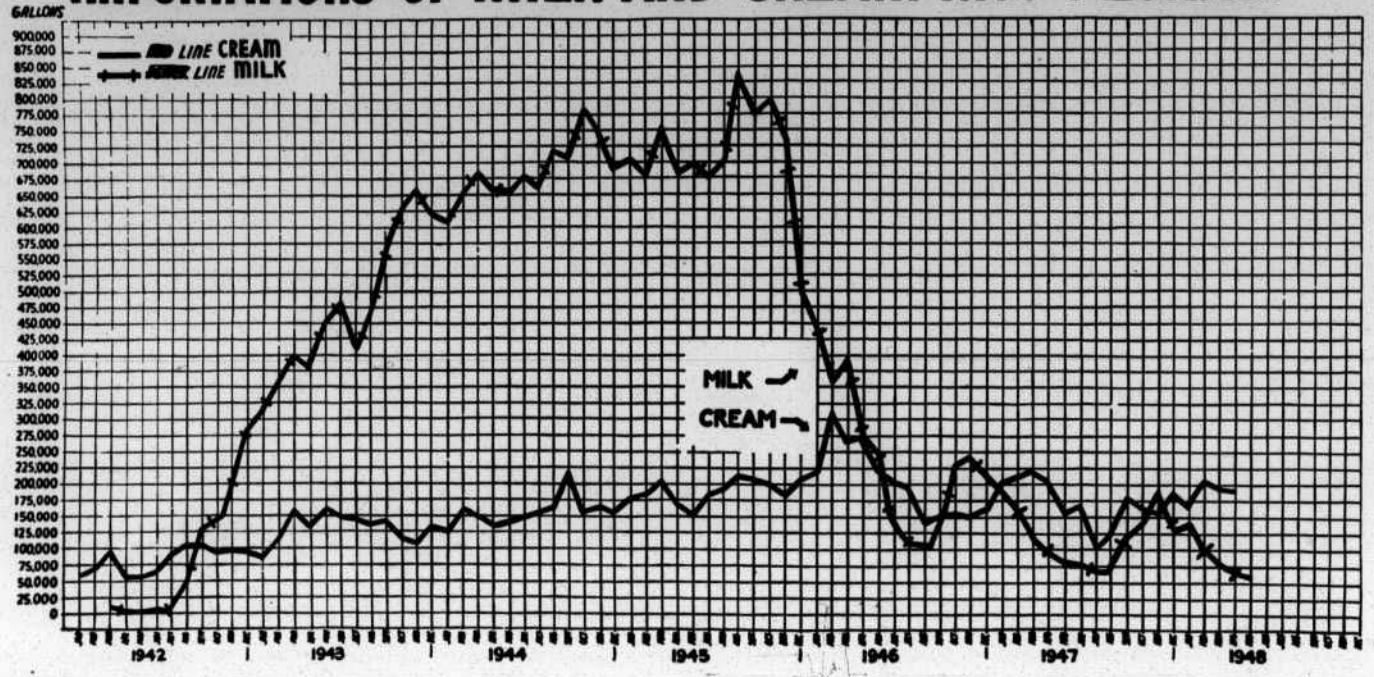
Two charts are shown. The first one gives the importations of fluid milk and cream from January, 1942 to May, 1948. This shows how the demand for milk increased as the military camps were established in the State and other lines of work connected with the war. It also shows how quickly the demand dropped off when the war was over.

The importation of cream increased at a fairly steady rate and reached its peak just a few months after the peak in milk importations. However, the drop in cream importations was not as marked as for milk. The tendency is for an increase in cream im-

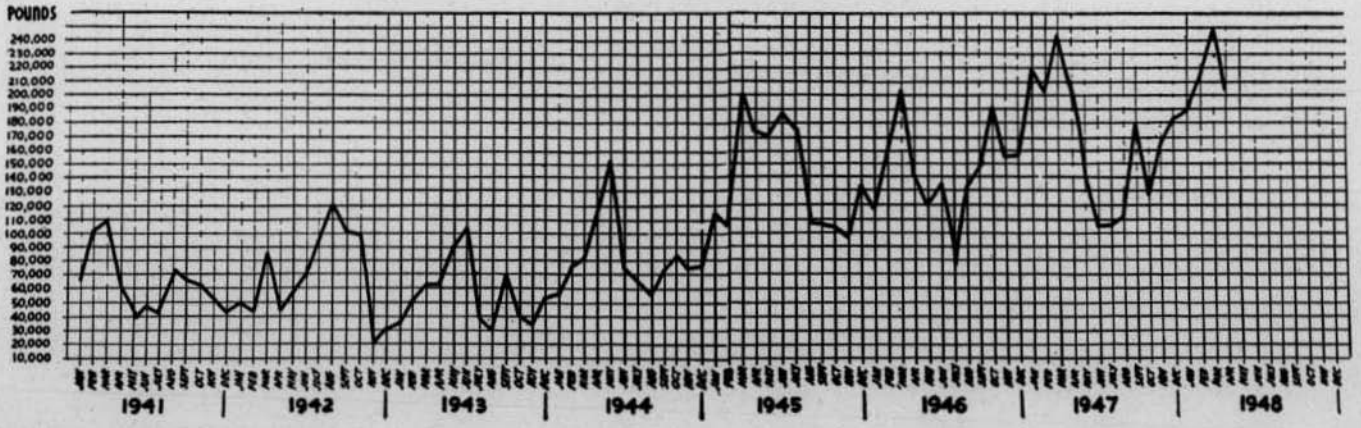
portations. This can be accounted for by the increased population of the State. Another reason is that the dairymen in the State cannot afford to convert their milk into cream when they have a market for the milk.

The second chart shows the importations of cottage cheese. This needs no comment, as it shows very clearly the increased demand for the consumption of this dairy by-product. It is interesting to note that twenty years ago very little cottage cheese was sold in Florida.

IMPORTATIONS OF MILK AND CREAM INTO FLORIDA



IMPORTATIONS OF COTTAGE CHEESE INTO FLORIDA....



FROZEN DESSERTS

On July 1, 1946, there were 65 licensed wholesale ice cream manufacturers and on the same date there were 154 licensed retail ice cream manufacturers. On July 1, 1948 there were 90 licensed wholesale ice cream manufacturers and 286 licensed retail ice cream manufacturers. In addition to this there were 36 licensed transient operators on June 30, 1946 and on July 1, 1948 there were 32 licensed transient operators.

These figures show a very decided increase in the number of ice cream manufacturers. This increase in number of manufacturers means an increase in the gallonage produced.

During this two year period, ice cream manufacturers have purchased a lot of new equipment. This means that on the whole, the ice cream plants are in much better condition from a sanitary standpoint than formerly. Along with new equipment have come many new and remodeled plants. This is particularly true with the new wholesale ice cream plants and the new retail plants.

MARKS AND BRANDS DIVISION

The Marks and Brands work, as started in 1945, had to be curtailed because of lack of funds to carry on the work.

On August 10, 1946, all Marks and Brands Inspectors who remained on the work (there were nine), were paid a commission on inspection fees collected. The number of inspectors has varied from time to time and on June 30, 1948, ten inspectors were at work in the field.

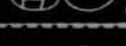
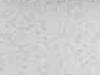
The inspection work on Marks and Brands done so far shows very clearly the need of this work on a state-wide scale. There is evidence in all parts of the State that cattle rustling is with us still. Only recently several have been apprehended and convicted. The Marks and Brands Law needs to be strengthened and financed so that the work can be made effective if it is to be of service to the cattle industry of the State.

Men working on a meager commission cannot be expected to do a thorough job. In fact, it is almost impossible to get men to work on a commission basis for this type of work.

Since July 1, 1946, there have been recorded 2,179 marks and brands. This brings the total number recorded to June 30, 1948 to 5,334. There are, no doubt, several hundred brands yet to be recorded.

All marks and brands that have been recorded have been arranged in alphabetical order and placed on a Kar-dex rotary file for easy access for checking for duplicate brands, etc. This shows the brand, ear mark (if any), the owner's name and address and the county in which located. (See cut on following page).

An effort has been made to eliminate duplicate brands. This is difficult to do, but we have arranged to have duplicate brands separated by at least one county. However, this is of little value as cattle are sometimes moved across two or three counties or more.

BRAND	EARMARK	OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS	COUNTY	CERTIFICATE NUMBER
		Teddy J. Greenberger Box 518 Okeechobee	Okeechobee	3107
		Miss Nell Dunont Route 2 Moultrie	St. Johns	579
		Earle Carlton Nocatee	DeSoto	992
		J. P. Owens Box 687 Kissimmee	Osceola	4115
		Robert Williams, Jr. Route 1, Box 55 Okeechobee	Okeechobee	5283
		W. M. Whidden Rt. 2, Box 194 Arcadia	DeSoto	2532
		L. W. Gill Auburndale	Marion Putnam	4256
		William J. Gottenstrater Route #2 Citra	Marion	4342
		Kendon Bush Route 2 Old Town	Dixie	4440
		Kendon Bush Route 2 Oldtown	Dixie	4441
		A. W. Weisner Geo. E. Evans Waldo	Alachua	1888
		Walter Raleigh O'Berry Box 24 Lacoochee	Hernando Pasco	1194
		Martha Geiger Cross City	Dixie	1224
		T. P. & W. H. Drake P. O. Box 518 Ocala	Marion Sumter Citrus, Lake	4092
		W. F. Burrows South Creek Farm Osprey	Manatee Sarasota	4184
		Joe A. Hilliard Box 128 LaBelle	Hendry	924
		Joe A. Hilliard Box 128 LaBelle	Hendry	926
		Joe A. Hilliard Box 128 LaBelle	Hendry	931
		Carl Sullivan Rt. 2, Box 74 Arcadia	DeSoto	3063
		Thomas Owen Raines Rt. 2, Box 129 Lakeland	Polk	3682